# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY.

UNRESTRICTED BANK CIRCULATION VOTED DOWN—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE—MR. MERRIMON'S PROPOSITION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day reached a direct vote on the proposition of Mr. Cameron to instruct the Committee on Finance to report a bill removing the restrictions on the limit of national bank circulation. The proposition was lost by a vote of 26 to 32. It will be recalled that Mr. Scott's proposition yesterday for instructions to the committee to report a bill providing for the redemption of legal tenders with coin or bonds, was lost by a vote of 28 to 30. The two amendments contained substantially reverse propositions, and the roll-call shows that nearly all of those who voted against Mr. Scott's proposition voted for Mr. Cameron's, and that nearly all who voted for Mr. Scott's amendment voted against Mr. Cameron's. For Mr. Scott's amendment 28 votes were cast, and against Mr. Cameron's 32 were cast. Those who voted against Mr. Cameron's proposition, but not for Mr. Scott's, were Messrs. Allison, Conover, Goldthwaite, McCreery, and Merrimon. Mr. Stevenson voted for Mr. Scott's proposition, but not against Mr. Cameron's, though he would have done so had he not been paired with Mr. Sprague, who was absent. Against Mr. Scott's proposition for redemption 30 votes were cast. Mr. Cameron's proposition for free banking received in its favor but 26 votes. Those who voted against Mr. Scott's proposition, but did not vote for for Mr. Cameron's, were Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boreman, Goldthwaite, McCreery, Merrimon, and Thurman. Those who voted for Mr. Cameron's proposition, but did not vote against Mr. Scott's, were Messrs. Brownlow, Hitchcock, and Windom. These changes were partially due to the absence on one day of Senators who were present on the other, and partially to the arrangement of pairs. In one or two instances contradictory votes were given, Messrs. Allison, Goldthwaite, McCreery, and Merrimon, for instance, voted against Mr. Scott's redemption amendment yesterday and against free banking to-day. All of these four are in favor of Mr. Merrimon's amendment to increase the national bank circulation to $400,000,000, or for some other absolute measure of inflation. All of them would vote for a Free Banking bill if they do not succeed in some measure more in accordance with their particular views. Gen. Gordon endeavored to attach to the free banking amendment a convertible bond proposition, which obtained about the same vote as Mr. Cameron's amendment, the number in favor of it being precisely the same, 26, and the votes against it two less. There were two or three changes of votes, which, however, are not significant. These are the only votes taken by the Senate to-day, and they do but little to indicate what the final result will be. Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, offered a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's instructions to the committee, which embraced the idea of Mr. Sherman's bill introduced into the Senate last Winter, and it was passed by *viva voce* vote, but through the inadvertence or carelessness of those who voted against it. The proposition now pending is to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cooper's amendment was adopted, which will probably be carried, and it seems probable that a direct vote will be taken to-morrow upon Mr. Merrimon's proposition to extend the national bank circulation to $400,000,000. This proposition is stronger than the amendment of Mr. Cameron, because it fixes an absolute limit, beyond which their circulation cannot be increased. It would not be at all strange, however, if the whole subject should go back to the committee without instructions; but if any instructions are given by the Senate, it seems to-night most likely that they will be those incorporated in Mr. Merrimon's motion. The vote on Senator Cameron's free banking proposition is a pretty conclusive evidence that an irredeemable, unrestricted issue of paper money will not be authorized by the Senate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to revive the franking privilege was discussed in the House. This bill has a different title, but it practically revives the franking privilege, except as to letters. It is considered that, if passed, it would be the forerunner of an unconditional restoration of the frank. No new arguments were developed in the debate. The bill goes over as unfinished business until Tuesday, since to-morrow is private bill day, and Monday is devoted to suspension of the rules.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

The excitement about the Boston Custom-house nomination continues unabated. Mr. Boutwell is said to have received over fifty dispatches before the meeting of the Senate this morning. It seems that no action has been taken on the nomination by the Committee on Commerce, to which it was referred. Up to a late hour no majority of the Massachusetts delegation had united on any line of action. The protest against Mr. Simmons' appointment is understood now to be signed by six, and one more name is necessary to secure the withdrawal. Mr. Boutwell does not appear to be very earnest in his support of Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Sumner is reported to be opposed to his confirmation. Collector Russell has telegraphed his desire to withdraw his resignation, and if his request should be granted, of course Mr. Simmons' nomination would have to be withdrawn. It will require a concurrence of the majority of the Massachusetts delegation to secure this result. The opinion is pretty generally entertained that in the end the name of Simmons will be withdrawn, and that Collector Russell will be retained in office.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASING THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman presented a very important memorial in the Senate to-day from bankers and business men in Illinois, many of them of Chicago. They protest against any increase in the volume of the currency, and express the desire for a speedy return to specie payment. The memorial is signed by many of the prominent merchants of the section, and will no doubt have its weight against any expansion of the currency. Mr. Logan evidently did not like the document, and notified the Senate that he would in a few days present one reflecting the true sentiment of that section.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed upon their bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. The bill, as already indicated in these dispatches, omits insurance companies from the schedule of persons considered by the committee as having rightful claims upon the fund. The committee attempted to have the House fix a time when the bill may be discussed, for the reason that it is doubtful whether this committee will, in the regular order of business, be again called for two months. Unanimous consent was necessary for this purpose, which would have been obtained but for the objection of Representative W. R. Roberts, of New-York.

A WARM SCENE.

The House to-day witnessed a spectacle which was frequent in the days before the war, but which has rarely been seen since. It was a heated passage between two Democrats, which nearly resulted in a personal encounter. The exact origin of the trouble, owing to the confusion in the House, was impossible to discover. The friends of both parties refuse to give any information upon the subject. The participants in this disgraceful scene were Representatives Crossland and Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Beck was speaking upon the bill relating to the franking privilege, and made some statements to which Mr. Crossland took exception. It would seem that in his speech Mr. Beck had used some figures which Mr. Crossland, as a member of the Committee on Post Offices, had committed to Beck, as he supposed, in confidence. Mr. Crossland immediately shouted, as near as could be made out, something like the following: "No gentleman would do that. That was a private conference." Whereupon Mr. Beck was understood to reply: "That is not so." Crossland thereupon approached Mr. Beck in a threatening attitude, shaking his fist with great energy under Mr. Beck's nose. A personal encounter seemed inevitable, but Crossland finally yielded to the entreaties of friends, and became calm. The friends of both parties state to-night that the misunderstanding has been settled.

CORRECTION.

By an error in the telegraph or types, a dispatch about the collections by the Internal Revenue Bureau, last night, was made to read $60,000 instead of $6,000,000, which is the correct statement of the amount of collections of delinquent taxes due under repealed laws, which the bureau collected last year.

JUDGE DURELL'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will next week take up the case of Judge Durell. The testimony is now all in print and ready for examination. The consideration of the Geneva Award bill has prevented the committee from giving earlier attention to the Durell matter.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed the consideration of the Spencer-Sykes contest for a seat as Senator from Alabama. Gen. Morgan, counsel for Mr. Sykes, entered upon his argument, and after listening to him for an hour the committee adjourned the further hearing till to-morrow.

THE CATLIN COLLECTION.

The Joint Committee on the Library this morning had under consideration the proposition of the daughters of the late George Catlin to sell to the Government the Catlin collection of paintings, &c., illustrative of the life, manners, and customs of the North American Indians. There are some 1,200 paintings and cartoons, containing about 20,000 figures, and including 350 portraits of prominent Indian Chiefs, painted from life by Mr. Catlin, together with a museum of Indian implements of warfare and curiosities of all kinds. It is understood that the price asked is about $100,000. The committee decided that it will not be expedient to recommend the purchase this session.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Timothy E. Ellsworth, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara, N. Y.; B. H. McEckron, to be Register for the Republican Land District of Kansas. Postmasters—John W. Cummings, at Ware, Mass.; James Williamson, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; Theodore E. Phillips, at Bay City, Mich.; H. F. Burgis, at Alexandria, La.; Patrick H. Dowling, at Toledo, Ohio.

DUTIES ON LEAF TOBACCO AND BRANDY.

Representatives Buckner, of Missouri; Whitehead, of Virginia, and Crossland, of Kentucky, respectively argued to-day, before the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of removing the tax on leaf tobacco. Representative Luttrell, of California, argued in support of the proposition to reduce, from seventy to fifty cents per gallon, the tax on fruit and grape brandy. The argument will be continued to-morrow. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was present by invitation of the committee.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day continued the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. No material changes have been made in it so far. The indications are that the committee will agree to the action of the House, providing for a reduction of the rank and file of the army to 25,000 men by stopping recruiting. The sections providing for the transfer to the Southern Claims Commission of all claims for supplies furnished to the army in the loyal States will be reached for consideration next Tuesday.

A NEW PLANET.

Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, New-York, telegraphed to-day to Prof. Henry that he has discovered a planet in eleven hours nineteen minutes right ascension, plus four degrees twenty-five minutes declination. The motion is parallel.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief Justice Waite was on the floor of the Senate some time this afternoon, and was introduced to most of the Senators by Senator Sherman. Secretary Delano gave a dinner to Mr. Waite this evening. The guests were the President, the members of the Cabinet, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Representatives Gunckel and Sherwood, of Ohio.

THE "MARCH TO THE SEA" AS A FINANCIAL MOVEMENT.

To-day while Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was speaking on the financial question he said, referring to the value of greenbacks and the acts of Congress to strengthen the public credit, that it was not so much the services of the gentleman who acts as Chairman of the Finance Committee—Mr. Sherman—which strengthened public credit, as it was the other Sherman marching to the sea and Grant fighting in the Wilderness. At this moment Gen. Sherman entered the Senate Chamber by the main door, his entrance at that particular juncture creating something of a sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending the 14th inst.: New-York, $2,458,107 79; Philadelphia, $246,405 74; Baltimore, $154,672 75; Boston, $365,878 87. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $287,489.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $2,420,715; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,470,000; coin, $85,883,616, including coin certificates, $44,484,700; outstanding legal tenders, $381,329,927.

ARMY ORDERS.

An order from the War Department authorizes the Quartermaster's Department to issue to retired officers upon proper requisition a yearly allowance of stationery equal in quantity to the quarterly allowance for a Lieutenant Colonel or Major not in command of a regiment or post. It is also ordered that when a ration in kind per diem is issued to civilian employes of any branch of the military service at places where facilities for convenient and economical table-board do not exist, the cost of such ration will hereafter be estimated at twenty-five cents, to be deducted in making payment of wages.

THE OLD POINT COMFORT POSTMASTERSHIP.

Representative Platt, of Virginia, and a member of the State Senate, appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day to oppose the confirmation of Mrs. E. Bainbridge, recently nominated as Postmaster at Old Point Comfort. They based their opposition mainly on the fact that she has had the office for four years, and that there are political reasons why a change should be made. The committee came to no conclusion.

## ALBANY.

### STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The committee appointed by the Legislature in 1871 to test and examine inventions to put steam or any other motor on the canals, have been in session for the past three days, and have reported. Owing to the stringency of the law under which they acted, they have made no award of the prize offered, which was $50,000 to one line or their boats, which should fill the requirements of the law, with a further provision for $50,000 more a year after, if the invention were generally adopted. The board by unanimous resolution certified that the boat William Baxter was best adapted for the propulsion of boats by steam, and that the boat William Newman had given satisfactory results, and possessed great merits. There was no other boat which appeared before the board at the final meeting to claim a share of the prize. The board recommend the passage of a law which they have prepared, which will give to Wm. Baxter $38,000 upon placing seven of his boats upon the canal in 1874, and $15,000 to Capt. Dobbin if he place three boats, similar to the Wm. Newman, on the canal in 1874. In the board the vote that Baxter had fulfilled the requirements of the original act, stood 4 to 4. The board recommended that their powers be not curtailed, but that the Legislature take charge of the whole subject.

EQUALIZING THE STATE TAX.

The Senate occupied itself for the most part this morning by a discussion in Committee of the Whole of the bill amending the act equalizing the State tax among the several counties of the State. The debate was on the question of the amount of salaries to be paid to assessors. Senator Wood was in favor of fixing the salary at $2,000 per annum, Senator Woodin at $5,000; but after a protracted discussion the bill was progressed.

SENATOR FOX AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Senator Fox, who has repeatedly declared himself opposed to special legislation, and who, no later than yesterday evening, ably argued against the passage of Senator Gross' bill, which saddles certain debts of West Farms upon the City of New-York, to-day, with marked inconsistency, introduced the following bill:

"The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the Treasury of the City of New-York to William P. McCormick, of said City, the sum of $7,350 for work, labor, and service performed and materials furnished by the said William P. McCormick, in and about the calking and repairing of the floors of Washington, Essex, Fulton, and Centre Markets, in the City of New-York, in the years 1870 and 1871."

It is of course evident that should the Senate pass this bill every one in New-York having unpaid claims against the City would resort to the Legislature for the passage of similar special bills. The bill is very unfavorably commented upon here, and will undoubtedly be reported adversely by the committee.

CLASSIFICATION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

In direct opposition to the General Classification act introduced by Senator Ganson, and, as is stated, with the approval of the Vanderbilt interest, Senator Johnson this morning introduced a bill which provides that the act entitled an act to amend chapter 268 of the laws of 1868, entitled an act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railway Companies, passed May 20, 1869, being chapter 916 of the laws of 1869, is hereby repealed so far as relates to the classification of the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railway Companies.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY CLERKS.

The Senate this morning passed Senator Lowery's bill relating to embezzlement by clerks and other employes. The following is the full text of the act as reported from the committee:

If any clerk or servant of a private person or of a copartnership, (except apprentices and persons under the age of eighteen years,) or if any officer, agent, clerk, or servant of a municipal or other corporation, or of a joint stock company or association, or any Director, Trustee, or Manager of such corporation, joint stock company, or association, embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use, or, without the consent of his master or employer, fraudulently takes, makes way with, or secretes, with intent to embezzle or fraudulently to convert to his own use or to the use of another, or fraudulently with holds or appropriates, invests, loans, or otherwise fraudulently applies or makes use of any money, goods, rights in action, or other valuable securities or effects belonging to another person, and which have come into his possession or under his care by virtue of such employment or office, he shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the article so embezzled, taken, secreted, fraudulently withheld, appropriated, invested, loaned, or otherwise disposed of, or of the value of any sum of money payable and due, or to become due, upon any right in action so embezzled, taken, secreted, fraudulently withheld, appropriated, invested, loaned, or otherwise disposed of.

SENATE NOTES.

The Chambers Street Railroad bill was reported upon favorably, with some slight amendments, this morning. The Committee on Cities made a report in favor of the bill repealing the act authorizing the erection of a new City prison in New-York. Senator Woodin has recovered from his illness, and appeared in the Senate Chamber this morning. The bill incorporating the Manhattan Club of New-York City was passed to-day.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

An important bill for the compulsory education of children was to-day introduced by Senator Wood. Many of the leaders of the Senate are in favor of its provisions. The first section provides that:

All parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Section two is as follows:

No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district or the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day-school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher, or a School Trustee of the district or of a school, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall, for each offense forfeit and pay a penalty of $50 to the Treasurer of the city or Supervisor of the town in which such offense shall occur, the said sum or penalty, when so paid, to be added to the public school money of said town or city.

The ninth and tenth sections provide that Justices of the Peace, civil Justices and Police Justices, shall have jurisdiction, within their respective towns and cities, of all offenses, and of all actions for penalties or fines described in the act which shall take effect on the 1st day of September, 1874.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. Fish's bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York was reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Cities.

IMPROVEMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. Wagstaff introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill directing the Department of Public Works to resurface the roadway of Fifth avenue, from the southerly side of Waverley place at Washington square, to the northerly side of Sixtieth street. The expense is to be defrayed by the proceeds of City Improvement bonds, which the Controller is authorized to issue.

ANOTHER ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Mr. Blessing this morning introduced a bill providing for the erection of another west-side elevated railway. The bill contemplates the construction of an elevated road, to run on the route traveled by the Greenwich Street Railway. It is provided that those of the originators of the old scheme who were innocent of participation in fraudulent management or collusive sales of the road are included in the present act of incorporation.

THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Committees on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature met this evening and heard arguments for and against the extension of the Greenwich street Elevated Railroad through Forty-second street to the Grand Central Depot. It is understood that the committee will report against the measure.

THE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Cities, held to-day, it was decided to report in favor of giving to the Department of Public Works the control of the improvements on the streets under dispute, and which are referred to in Mr. Daly's bill.

THE HARBORS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation have decided to report in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Booth in relation to the docks and piers, and also in favor of the bill which prohibits the throwing of ashes into the Bay of New-York.

THE HEAD-MONEY BILL.

The committee has not yet decided on a report regarding the Emigrants' Head-money bill.

THE EXHIBITION BILL.

The evening session of the House was directed to the consideration of general orders. The Industrial Exhibition bill was passed to a third reading. When it comes up on its final passage it will probably get a thorough overhauling.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Scherman introduced a bill to-day to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays and days of election, except in the cases of duly licensed venders of malt liquors; and also to prohibit, under penalty of imprisonment, the sale of intoxicating drink to habitual drunkards.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill as passed by the Assembly to-day, with the $125,000 to academies stricken out, foots up $712,360 less than it did last year.

### THE PHILADELPHIA BREWERY DISASTER.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Coroner Brown to-day commenced his official investigation into the cause of the brewery disaster of last Friday. Ten victims in all were killed by the falling of the brewery, and the inquest developed the following facts: Henry Muller, owner of the building, testified that Gotlieb Frick had contracted for its erection last Summer, and did the job by day's work. He made the plans, and Muller accepted them. Muller contracted with the brick-layers himself, but Frick took out the permit, and was responsible for the building. The part of the building that fell was built over an arch of 7 feet spring and 22 feet span. The walls were 13 inches in thickness. About 720 tons of ice had been put in the house, (its estimated capacity being 914 tons,) when suddenly the cast-iron plates, 2 inches thick, on which the columns supporting the floor stood, cracked, letting the columns down on the stone work of the arch, through which they immediately broke their way, and thus brought down the entire load they had been supporting. It was testified that the floor went down before the walls fell. Robert N. Bowers, one of the Building Inspectors, testified that the cause of the fall was that just given. Three columns passed through the crown of the arch, leaving the floor above without other support than that afforded by its iron and wooden girders, both of which broke, throwing the ice toward the centre and forcing the walls out. The walls were built as prescribed by law. The permit taken out was for a three-story brewery, no mention being made of an ice-house. The building was strong enough for a brewery, but the supporting earth was not strong enough to keep the girders in position. Had it been filled in and around with good masonry it would have prevented the plates from breaking. The witness concluded: "The fall is owing to the plates breaking, and the responsibility appears to be divided between the carpenter, the bricklayer, and others, no one appearing to have had a general contract of the entire work."

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

Several fires occurred in Chelsea, Mass., Wednesday night, evidently the work of incendiaries, the most destructive one being on Cottage street, where a large frame dwelling, occupied by six families, was destroyed, causing a loss of $40,000.

A fire broke out in the residence of R. J. Watson, seven miles from St. Louis, Mo., early Wednesday morning, and it was destroyed. The loss is $40.000; insured for $26,000.

Biggart's sale and exchange stables, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., with six valuable horses, were destroyed by fire, yesterday afternoon. Only one horse was rescued.

The coal-tar establishment of E. B. Warren & Co., of Philadelphia, situated near Georgetown, D. C., was destroyed by fire last night; loss between $20,000 and $25,000.

### THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas met at noon for the purpose of making the official count of the election returns, as required by the new Election law. Petitions for the opening of certain boxes and counting the ballots were read, but Judge Allison decided that that could only be done where there was a contest, and upon the most urgent necessity. The prescribed rules for contest must be followed out, and the necessity for opening the box shown, before it can be opened. The reading of the returns was then proceeded with.

### THE GLOUCESTER FISHING BUSINESS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.—The George's fleet, which has been getting away for upward of three weeks, is not all away yet. The earlier of the fleet have just commenced to arrive. They report good weather on the banks and good fares. Up to to-day there have been three arrivals, the first of the season, viz., schooners Monana, William Babson, and Alhambra, all of this port, and each with 50,000 pounds of cod-fish, and but few halibut. New and fresh George's cod-fish for market purposes sold out of the vessel at four cents per pound, and about 15,000 pounds from each have been sold fresh. The remainder brought just one-half cent per pound for curing. Ther trips have proved successful, and their stock for each is a good one for the first arrivals. George's halibut are now in good demand, and are quickly bought at very high prices. The receipts of halibut thus far are very light. Western bankers report rough weather and no chance to fish. The last four arrivals return home with light fares. The schooner John Corliss brings in 12,000 pounds, which sold for twelve and a half cents per pound for white; the schooner Sultana had 8,000 pounds, which sold for ten and a half cents; the schooners Peabody, 4,000 pounds, and the Mary Carlisle, 10,000, each sold at fifteen cents per pound for white and eight cents per pound for gray. They are all under an average trip. Halibut and cod-fish are in great demand, and there are not enough to supply it.

### SELLING BY SAMPLE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—A. B. Snow, a traveling salesman for G. & S. Owen & Co., manufacturing jewelers, New-York, and selling by sample, was taken before Justice Maddox to-day, charged with peddling without a license. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs. An appeal was taken to the City Court, and Snow was released on bail. Snow, through his counsel, claimed that selling by sample and not delivering goods at the time of sale was not pedling, and that the law required no license for selling by sample.

## THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

### THE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

HOW THE WOMEN ARE WORKING—THE TACTICS OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Still the novel temperance movement is spreading, announcements of the success of faithful prayers are still coming in, and those engaged in the liquor traffic growing more and more uneasy. At Piqua, Ohio, in the face of antagonism from a Lutheran minister, who is seen daily taking his dram, and before almost unsurmountable obstacles consisting of intemperance in churches and high places, the praying women are marching on. In Mount Vernon, Ohio, the battle is hot. Bowling alleys, billiard saloons, and gambling places are all favored alike with prayer. In one billiard saloon the proprietor proffered the use of one of his tables to hold a Bible which was used in the religious exercises. The clicking of billiard-balls quickly gave place to the voice of song and prayer. The great excitement created over the recent Washington Court-house jubilee, has not yet subsided. The following speech, made by Dr. Lewis in response to a speech of welcome from a Mrs. A. G. Carpenter on that occasion, is now quoted against the defiant liquor-dealers.

MADAM AND FRIENDS: I cannot make a speech on this occasion. I may, perhaps, compare myself to an Indian on a visit to the City of Washington—from the frontier to the place where the battle has long been fought and won. I have always been on the frontier—always engaged in the battle of reform—and now to find anything done, to find a town positively free from the curse of liquor-selling, it really seems as if there is nothing for me to do. I feel as one without working harness. But I will say this, none but God can ever know how much I owe to this town, nor how fortunate it was for me and for many others that I came here. I will not say this is the only community in which the work could be begun. The heroism and self-sacrifice displayed in other places, the moral force developed in Southern Ohio, would make such a remark invidious. Often have I tried to start this movement; once in particular, in one of the most moral towns in New-England. Two United States Senators came on the platform to give the movement their sanction. A large audience was in attendance. I said to myself, at last we are going to succeed; but it was a dead failure. I know not why; all the elements of success seemed to be there, but some invisible force was wanting. There is an invisible force working in this movement at last. I came to you, and you delighted me by your work to-day. You come out to meet me with music and words of welcome; but I come to thank you, to take you by the hand, to look into your eyes, and tell you how much I owe you for being the first to so gladly cheer me with success. I am indebted to you for bringing out this plan. I am indebted to you a thousand times more than you are to me; but this hour of victory leaves me with little to say. I have never been able to visit the battle-fields after victory; have always gone on to new fields of conflict. I can only close by tendering you my earnest thanks.

The condition of affairs at Washington Court-house, and in other places where the success of the praying women has been as brilliant, is not at all encouraging to the brewers and wholesale liquor-dealers of Cincinnati. They have already commenced to take a hand in the conflict. The Saloon-keepers' Association held in this city, last evening, a secret and excited session, but they did nothing further than to appoint a committee to visit Mayor Johnston, and from him ascertain, if possible, the legal rights of the saloon-keepers in the case.

When the women war is to be transferred to Cincinnati has not transpired. Cincinnati saloon-keepers are loud in their threats of insult, and the use of the hose-pipe upon the women in case of a female temperance invasion. The Cincinnati brewers met for consultation to-day, and have appointed next week as a time for definite action. They claim great damages from the new movement. To the saloons already closed, Cincinnati brewers furnished per day as many as 600 kegs of beer. The diminishing of trade at this fearful rate is more than they propose to stand quietly. One hundred brewers and saloon-keepers held a similar secret session in Springfield last evening with similar results and appointments.

In Xenia, one of the most violent advocates of free speech and free rum, has just surrendered. His name is Phillips, and he was proprietor of a saloon called "The Shades of Death." He swore that he would never succumb to the power of prayer. To-day he dragged his rum barrels and kegs to the street, and spilled their contents upon the ground amid the songs and hallelujahs of the enthusiastic women. The Grangers in session in Xenia are taking up the cry, and with words of encouragement, resolutions of approval, and responses from the pocket, are urging on the grand temperance reform. Already the excitement has reached Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati occupies a conspicuous place, and in Madisonville the ladies are now zealously besieging the intemperate enemy.

In Athens, where nine days ago the future looked so dark, in nine out of fourteen saloons the proprietors have put up their shutters and signed the pledge. Judge Safford's advice to the liquor-dealers in this place to "brave it out," is becoming unwholesome.

In Hillsboro, Safford and Dunn's action against the women is still going on. Yesterday time was consumed by the attorney for the plaintiff, Ulrich Sloan, with an argument, the subject of which is as follows: It was claimed the case was important in its social and not in its legal aspect, and that plaintiff sustained great injury from the unlawful acts complained of by him; that he had no adequate remedy for them by an action at law; that they constituted a trespass continuing in its nature, and therefore calling for the interference of a court of equity by way of injunction; that the acts complained of constituted a nuisance and might be abated by injunction; that although the plaintiff should have a remedy by action at law, from the peculiar character of the injuries complained of the Court of Equity should interfere to restrain the commission of them; that equity may interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits and vexatious litigation; unless equity should interfere in trespass the wrongdoer might do irreparable injury without hindrance. In speaking of the annoyance which Dunn had been subjected to by the defendants, he said that persecution did not always consist in the shedding of blood; that it was the avowed purpose of the ladies to break up Dunn's business, and in order to do so they had erected their shanty upon the sidewalk in front of his door; and if he carried on an infamous business they had no right to stop it in the manner proposed by them.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—At Xenia to-day the citizens subscribed a large fund to support the women's temperance movement against the liquor-sellers.

Jamestown, Greene County, reports the surrender of the last saloon to-day.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day fined five saloon keepers in sums of from $50 to $450 each for selling liquor in violation of the law.

Father Murray, a Catholic Priest at Chillicothe, preached a radical temperance sermon, but opposed the women's movement.

### A MOVEMENT IN PITTSBURG.

THE LADIES ORGANIZING FOR A CAMPAIGN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—Premonitory symptoms of the Ohio anti-whisky fever have shown themselves here. The ladies have held two meetings, and are making preparations to inaugurage a "crusade."

A RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT STARTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Preparations are being made in this city for a great religious revival, which it is understood will be followed with a crusade in the interest of temperance. All denominations are to participate in this movement. Great attention has already been given to the matter in religious and temperance circles. The announcement of meetings, which will be held at an early date, is signed by the following prominent ministers, many of whom have a national reputation: Jno. Chambers, Presbyterian Church; Geo. Dana Boardman, Baptist Church; Richard Newton, Protestant Episcopal; H. C. McCook, Presbyterian Church; T. A. Fernley, Methodist Church; J. S. Gubelmann, German Baptist Church; John Wanamaker, President, National Young Men's Christian Association.

### INDIANA.

THE WORK IN PRINCETON.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—There is great excitement at Princeton, Ind., over an attempt to inaugurate the women's crusade there.

### LIQUOR IN WISCONSIN.

THE "REFORMERS" PLEDGED TO REPEAL THE GRAHAM LAW—INDIGNANT PROTESTS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—The temperance excitement throughout the country makes it bad for the so-called reformers of Wisconsin. The Reform ticket, which defeated the Republican ticket in this State and gave the Reformers the State officers and Legislature, was supported by the liquor-dealers on the distinct understanding that the Graham law should be repealed. This law makes drunkenness a crime, and compels dealers to give a bond in $3,000 to cover the damages resulting from the sale of their liquor. Gov. Taylor, in his message, recommended a modification of the law, as, in the present condition of public sentiment its repeal would be disastrous to the party. A substitute has been devised which the temperance people regret, as it removes all effective penalty for the damage done by the sale of liquor. Forty two remonstrances signed by many thousand people from all parts of the State were presented to the Legislature to-day against any repeal or any substitute for the Graham law; but it is probable the substitute will pass in the Assembly to-morrow, as a test vote shows it can be carried. A host of temperance men and women are at the Capitol working against it. Ten Republicans refuse to make it a party issue, but as they are in a minority it would make no difference.

## THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CONCERN TO BE OFFICIALLY APPRAISED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The officers of the Franklin Savings Fund having failed to do what the law requires them to do, and the court having already intimated that they were in default in that they had failed to file their schedule within the time prescribed by the Bankrupt law, counsel for the depositors has made complaint and obtained the necessary power to direct the Marshal and Register to value and appraise the property and make other investigations preliminary to the meeting for the election of an assignee. This schedule is necessary before the Marshal can issue notice to the creditors for the meeting in question. The court has already stated that the object of the report alluded to is to discover the value of the securities in the possession of the Savings Fund, and the great delay that has taken place in the filing of said schedule is attributed to the fact that attempts are being made by Cadwallader and his coadjutors to cover up more of their bogus transactions. An evidence of the latter fact has come to light in the case of a certain operation, involving at least $200,000, and the alleged investment to that amount with the moneys of the Savings Fund. Although the securities call for that large sum, it is stated authoritatively that they are not worth in reality a dollar. The party who has held this bogus paper and in whose name the fraudulent transactions appear, made himself liable to criminal prosecution, but he possesses such facts and information damaging to Cadwallader, that he will be used as evidence against the broken concern. If the bankrupts fail to return their schedules to-morrow, the counsel for the complainants will have the Marshal take the desired steps on Saturday, in order that there may be no further delay.

## THE COLLEGES.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION FOR CONTESTS OTHER THAN PHYSICAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—The delegates of fourteen colleges began their session here this morning to consider the matter of inter-collegiate contests other than physical. Col. T. W. Higginson addressed them in favor of the project, and urged, as a beginning, that contests take place before a committee of prominent persons in oratory and declamation, subsequently introducing other subjects. The meeting took a recess until this afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon meeting Mr. Charles Dudley Warner made a short address to the delegates favorable to the general idea proposed by Mr. Higginson.

The Committee on Organization then reported on the scheme for organization. As at present proposed, it excludes all colleges not here represented, and this will meet with opposition. The fourteen here represented are: Amherst, Brown, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Lafayette, Princeton, Syracuse University, Rutgers, Trinity, University of New-York City, Wesleyan, and Williams.

A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—In the afternoon a Provisional Constitution was adopted, conditional upon five colleges accepting it. The name of Inter-Collegiate Literary Association was chosen. The constitution limits the first contest to one in oratory and essay-writing. No restrictions were put upon admission. In the evening by-laws were adopted limiting the contestants in oratory to ten minutes each to speak an original piece. If more than eight colleges are represented, then only one contestant will be allowed to each. The essay writing is referred to a committee. The judges in no case are to be members of the faculty of any of the represented colleges. The Presidents of colleges represented are invited to send plans for more extended examinations, to the standing committee for future use. C. B. Hubbell, of Williams' College, is the Secretary.

## NEW-MEXICO.

PUEBLO INDIANS DECLARED TO BE CITIZENS—OUTLAWS IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—The correspondent of the *Republican* at Santa Fé says: "The Supreme Court of the Territory has decided that the Pueblo Indians in New-Mexico are citizens of the United States under the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, with power to sell and dispose of their lands like other citizens. This decision adds about 4,000 voters to the population of the Territory, and relieves the Government of the necessity and expense of supporting the Pueblo agencies and distributing farming implements among them.

The lawlessness in Lincoln County, reported a few weeks since, continues. Seven murders have been committed there in ten days previous to the date of the letter. The outlaws threaten to kill some of the most prominent men in the county. Many farmers have left the county, and more are preparing to follow.

## THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN—THEY REFUSE TO PAY TAXES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.—Stephen and Abbie Kelly Foster, with Miss Sarah Wall and Miss Marietta Flagg, refused to pay taxes because women cannot vote. Their property is advertised for sale to-morrow. A convention, to protest against the law, is in session here to-day. Mrs. Eliza K. Churchill occupied the chair temporarily this morning, and Major William T. Harlow, of Worcester, acted as Secretary. Rev. C. A. Chase, of Providence; Major Harlow, Stephen Foster, Miss Julia Smith, of Glastonbury, and others spoke in favor of woman suffrage. Both the Smith sisters were present. The attendance promises to be large this afternoon and evening.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OLD MINISTRY TO RESIGN TO-DAY AND THE NEW TO BE INSTALLED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Disraeli will go to Windsor to-morrow, and submit to the Queen a list of the members of the new Ministry.

The Queen will hold a Council of State on Saturday, at which the resignations of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will be formally accepted, and the seals of office be conferred on the new Ministers.

The *Times* says the Earl of Derby is to receive the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and the Marquis of Salisbury that of Secretary of State for India.

It is said the Marquis of Westminster is to be made a Duke.

Viscount Enfield will be summoned to the Chamber of Peers as Baron Strafford.

Mr. Gladstone has advised the Queen to confer knighthood on Mr. Charles Reed, member of the late Parliament for Hackney.

STRENGTH OF THE HOME RULE PARTY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Isaac Butt, member elect of Parliament for Limerick, addressed a meeting of the Home Rule Association in Dublin to-night. He claimed that there would be eighty-three supporters of the Home Rule movement in the new Parliament. This number included twenty-four elected in England. He expressed the opinion that the Conservative Government would not last beyond three sessions of Parliament.

The Irish Home Rule members elect will meet in conference at Dublin on the 2d of March.

### FRANCE.

GEN. MOLTKE'S SPEECH REPUBLISHED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The journals here reproduce in full Gen. Moltke's speech in the Reichstag, on the Military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation.

### SPAIN.

BILBOA ABANDONED TO THE CARLISTS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—*L'Union* has a dispatch from Spain stating that Gen. Moriones, finding the Carlist force around Bilboa stronger than he anticipated, retired, and that Bilboa has sent a deputation to the besiegers to negotiate a capitulation.

### THE IOWA CENTRAL.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS—LEASE TO THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD VOTED.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa was held to-day, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting on the financial affairs of the company. The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. J. Boardman, who read the report of the committee, which favored the lease of the road to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. The following is an abstract of the report of the committee:

Bondholders representing less than one-half of the bonded debts had agreed to the extension of two years, which the company asked for last Summer. With this extension the company proposed to resume the payment of interest in 1875. It appeared that in 1873 the earnings of the road had fallen short of the anticipations of the Directors, and the committee were of the opinion that the company would be able to resume in 1875. They had, however, received an offer of a rental of thirty per cent. of the gross earnings, with a guarantee assuring the interest on the first mortgage debt, from the Vice President (Mr. Sage) of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and recommended an adjustment of the claims against the road for the purpose of effecting this lease. This plan was, for all the creditors of the road to unite in a petition for a decree of foreclosure, giving the first-mortgage bondholders the preference, to which they are entitled; rating the second mortgage bonds and over-due coupons second, the floating debt third, and the stock last. The indebtedness of the company was set forth in a circular on June 10, 1873, as follows: First mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, $3,700,000; second mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, $925,000; floating debt, $950,000.

After a long discussion the report was adopted by a vote of 15 to 14. Mr. Anderson, of Lowell, moved that the same committee be empowered to carry out the recommendations included in their report, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

### CANADA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

NAPANEE, Feb. 19.—The Grand Indian Council of Canada, which has been in session here, has adjourned. The present acts being distasteful to the red men, it was resolved to bring the whole subject under the notice of the Dominion Government, and delegates were appointed for that purpose, to visit Ottawa during the approaching session of Parliament. It is a singular fact that the delegates from the different tribes could not understand each other, and each chief's speech had to be translated into English, and then back again into the various languages. The council will meet again on the 18th of June.

### STRIKE OF COTTON MILL EMPLOYES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 19.—The employes of the Kensington Cotton Mills are on strike. The establishments of Messrs. Porter & Dickey, James Long & Bro., John Dallas & Bro., Joseph Welsb & Son, Thornton & Smith, Irwin & Stinson, and other large mills, are being closed. There are at least 2,000 hands out of employment by the strike. Most of the employes in Kensington mills are women, and it is said that after concerted action had been decided upon, they marched from mill to mill and induced the others to stop work. The women allege that the average wages paid them before the panic was from $5 to $6 per week for a pair of looms, and this was reduced fifteen per cent. They now demand old prices, saying that they are unable to live on the wages received. They also allege that their employers are obtaining as high prices for their goods as they did before the panic, and can afford to go back to the old rates. The employers say they will probably go back to old prices when the Spring trade begins, and deny they are receiving as much for their goods as they did before the panic. A meeting of the strikers will be held to-morrow morning. There is no truth in the reports telegraphed hence of trouble here in the shoe trade.

### THE DICTATOR SAFE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19—10 A. M.—The monitor Dictator, for the safety of which much fear has been entertained, has just arrived in sight, and is coming into the harbor.

The following dispatch was received here to-night:

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.

*Rear Admiral Wm. Reynolds, United States Navy, Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Washington:*

Dictator arrived here this morning in good condition.

WM. F. SPICER,

Captain United States Navy, and Senior Officer Present.

### SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Judge Smith, in the Superior Court, this morning, sentenced Michael McKeon, the wife-murderer, to imprisonment for life at the State Prison. In addressing the court the prisoner lost whatever sympathy that might have been entertained for him by a most bitter tirade against his dead wife and living daughter.

# CUBAN AFFAIRS.

## JOVELLAR'S DECREES AND THEIR RESULTS—ISLAND GOSSIP.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874.

On Saturday last the *Gaceta* announced a state of siege and printed the different decrees issued by Gen. Jovellar. Until now I have not heard a single person approve of these documents. The volunteers did not show the slightest anxiety to take the field in accordance with the decree of the General, and as they have been most loud in their protestations of patriotism, some people actually expected that they would impatiently rush forth at once and demand to be sent to the front without loss of time. The connection of the volunteers with the decree of the General lay in the consultations held day after day between the Colonels of the different battalions and the Captain General, who jointly agreed on the decree as it was issued in the *Gaceta*. But since then the fact has become patent that the volunteers are not at all willing to go, and at any rate not according to the tenor of the decree. Numerous meetings have been held by them since Saturday, and at all it was resolved "not to submit to furnishing one man in every ten, and thus be placed under the command of officers of the regular army, to whom they bear no good will." This is only an excuse on the part of some men not to go at all, while others fear that the regular officers would satisfy their vengeance by always giving these mobilized volunteers the place of danger in a fight, and otherwise treating them badly. That the volunteers and regular officers are not friendly to each other is a well-known fact; this feeling has been produced by the former.

REGULARS VERSUS VOLUNTEERS.

Whenever anything disastrous to the Spanish cause occurred in the interior the volunteers always criticised the commander and officers of the Spanish columns in unmeasured terms. The officers who were in Havana had to listen to these strictures, and were not slow in replying and using a very powerful argument. They stated that it was a piece of great assumption to be judged and condemned by a body of loud-talking, stay-at-home speculators, who ran no risk, while they were at the front exposing their health and their lives every instant. Furthermore, they argued that it required a great deal of impertinence on the part of a cheese merchant or counter-jumper to criticise the military deeds of men who had adopted the profession of arms, and studied and practiced in it; and that the pay they received was certainly not to be compared with that of their defamers, who lived in peace and plenty. The *Voz de Cuba* published several articles about the numerous officers to be seen in Havana, and wanted them sent to the field; later on it urged that their soldier servants should be taken away and sent to the army. The consequence was natural; the jealousy already existing, and the undisguised objection of the volunteers to be commanded by officers of the regular army under any circumstances, clinched the matter, and to-day these parties are as strongly antagonistic as Spaniards and Cubans, if not more so. Two volunteer commissions that called on the Captain General, informally, demanding whether he would give his consent to a change in the law if the volunteers should offer to go by battalions under command of their own officers, were told that he would not consent to such a change, as the volunteer officers were not in possession of the necessary knowledge and experience to operate in the field. And so this matter stood until to-day. The volunteers became at length ashamed of their opposition, and knew that any further delay would injure them morally and materially with their opponents. A meeting of officers and privates was called, and they resolved to conform with the order as published. They manage the drawing among themselves, and one company of the First Chasseurs has already arranged matters. They collected among themselves $13,000 to pay to the thirteen men which the company has to furnish. Each man is to receive $1,000 and to go in place of any of the wealthy members whom ill luck may designate as the party to go to the front. Other companies will more or less imitate this example, and thus the difficulty will be solved by allowing the rich volunteers to remain at home and paying the poor volunteers a handsome amount to take the field. As the decree only calls for one in every ten, it will be easy to obtain the necessary number of men willing to go, from the volunteer ranks.

THE MILITIA.

That portion of men subject to duty in the Militia are equally and even more anxious to get out of the scrape and avoid going to the front. The people all act as if they had to go and fight against instead of fighting for Spain, and they could not show their unwillingness to serve any more strongly than they do now if such were really the case. With the Militia it is a different affair than it is with the volunteers, for they are composed of different elements. The volunteers are, as a rule, adherents of the Spanish cause, the number of Cubans in their ranks being small; and some of these even are favorable to Spain in the same sense as the Spaniards themselves. The militia, however, contains at least two-thirds of native Cubans, of whom many are sympathizers with the insurrection, while others are lukewarm and willing to be almost anything with their tongue and their acts, if they are only let alone. Fighting is not in their line, and they would not take up arms for Spanish Cuba or free Cuba. There is one redeeming feature in the Militia law, as it takes first all sons of families who do not depend for their subsistence on the produce of the sons' labor, and leaves all young men who support their families for the fourth or last class to be called upon. Until now only four regiments of Militia existed, namely, those of Habana, Matanzas, Güines, and Colon, detachments of same having been in active service since the outbreak of the revolution. These regiments were only recruited in the jurisdictions the name of which they bear, but they will now be recruited from the whole island. It is very likely that the whole four regiments, increased to 500 mobilized men, will at once be organized and sent to the front, leaving a like number, also organized, at home, to fill vacancies. Since the issue of the decree a large number of young Spaniards and Cubans, subject to be drafted as Militia, have inscribed their names as volunteers, making it appear that they joined before the 1st of February; and in some cases the Captains of several companies are reported to have combined a little business with granting the permission. But as an increase of the volunteer forces makes the individual chance of each to be drawn smaller, they are glad to fill their ranks to the utmost. Within a couple of days the lists must be handed in, and then this little game will be at an end. The Militia regiments referred to are all cavalry, and the volunteer battalions of Havana are composed of seven battalions of the line, two of chasseurs à pied, one of engineers, two of artillery, and a section of mounted artillery armed with four 4-pound mountain howitzers. The largest portion of the engineer battalion are Cubans; a number belong to the artillery battalions, and a good sprinkling are found in the first and third of the line, but few belonging to the other organizations.

THE COLORED MEN.

If the whites are not pleased with the sweeping decrees of Jovellar, the blacks are still less delighted. It seems inhuman to make one body of colored people fight for the purpose of keeping their dark brethren in a state of slavery. Such is the case, however, and the free blacks find themselves in the same condition as the free whites. A number of the latter may escape the effects of the draft through one cause or another, but escape for the negro is an impossibility. His color is against him and he must go; he has no godfathers to stand sponsors for him. They will make better soldiers than the whites in every respect, and all Spanish field officers have agreed in pronouncing the battalion of Ligeros de Color, composed altogether of free colored people, the best in the service. These colored troops (Militia) will prove exceedingly serviceable to the Spaniards, as they are not so subject to the influence of the climate as the whites. But they do not like to go, and hundreds are hiding in and about the city. When the draft comes they will be found, as others of the same class will betray their retreat to the Police so as not to have to go in their stead.

DRAFT STATISTICS.

It is supposed that between whites and blacks, about 65,000 men subject to draft as volunteers or Militia, live in the jurisdiction of Havana. The draft will give 1,500 volunteers and 2,000 white and 1,500 colored Militia, for immediate active service in the field, or a total of 5,000 men from Havana alone. The remainder will give a reserve of 13,500 volunteers, 20,000 first, second, and third class white Militia, and about 4,000 colored, leaving the others as fourth-class militia. From the rest of the island it is calculated that [illegible] additional men will be had for active service, thus reinforcing the army with 14,000 men. About twenty-five per cent. of this number are to be considered useless after the first fortnight. The volunteers and Militia will relieve the regulars from guarding the forts and the old *trocha*, and a reinforcement of only 10,000 men will be of immense advantage, just now, to the Spaniards.

THE DRAFTED SLAVES.

If the whites and free blacks are not satisfied with Jovellar's decree, the slaves certainly are. Every one expects to be drafted as the hundredth man, and then be entitled to the benefit of paragraph 9, which entitles the slave to his freedom at the end of the campaign, provided he has behaved well. The blacks are good logicians, and cannot see any difference between working hard in the field or somewhere with the army. They know that they cannot have to work more than they do now, and not only calculate on ultimately receiving their freedom, but also on having a better chance to run away, if they should become dissatisfied with their treatment. The owners of the slaves are not so well pleased, but nobody ever saw a big patriot happy when he had to pay anything. It is the same old story: to be a patriot and make money is mighty fine business, but to pay money and still appear a patriot is confounded nonsense.

THE OTHER DECREES.

The remaining decrees are differently commented upon, especially the one in accordance with which the army will receive its pay in future in gold instead of paper. The officers and soldiers very naturally exalt this arrangement to the skies, but the tax-payers do not see in the same light. They argue that by a single stroke of the pen Gen. Jovellar has doubled the expenditure, as paper money against gold is now two to one, and that the country cannot afford to pay this additional item; besides, they do not know where the money is to come from to pay for everything. These patriots have changed their patriotism; a few weeks ago they were all ablaze with enthusiasm and offering their lives and wealth at every meeting. The words of *nuestras vidas and haciendas para la patria*, were as common then as the Hymn of Riego in 1869.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Jovellar is undoubtedly a man of talent, energy, and nerve. He will be obeyed or he'll forward his resignation at once and quit the island, leaving the Spaniards to their fate. As matters stand at present any departure from Jovellar's decrees, or his abandonment of the island, must be considered a virtual relinquishment of Cuba by the Spaniards. The character of the revolution has changed, and Jovellar is to-day to the Spanish cause what Cespedes was to the Cuban cause in the early days of the revolution.

CUBAN FINANCE.

On the publication of the decrees gold went up five per cent. at once, and continued to rise until yesterday afternoon, until 205 paper dollars were asked for $100 in Spanish gold. When it was announced that the volunteers had consented to obey orders and take the field according to Jovellar's command, gold suddenly declined to 193. Much want of confidence pervades all commercial circles, and transactions are mostly all conducted on a cash basis, an immense difference from the systems of former years. No advances are now made to planters, the merchants only buying such sugars as are shown to be on the way or in the warehouses. Imports of all foreign products have decreased over thirty per cent. already, and prominent dry goods merchants have assured me that importations in their line will be reduced eighty per cent., they receiving only the most necessary supply of staple articles. With the exception of provisions, all imports have decreased, even that of gin, less being consumed now than for the past five years by about forty per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A carriage while attempting to cross Burriel avenue, in Matanzas, was caught by the cow-catcher of the locomotive. Two young ladies were killed and two others severely wounded....The *Diario* newspaper, of Santiago de Cuba, has changed its title to *La Paz*; this is suggestive of the peaceful retreat now occupied by Mr. Elisco Martinez, the *Diario* editor, who was sentenced to ten years' chain-gang for simply stating that some of the Virginius prisoners who were executed were of tender age.... On Tuesday last three Inspectors of Police presented themselves at the rooms occupied by the Centro Nacional or Republican Club. Only the Secretary, the porter, and his wife were present, and they were ordered to close the place at once. The porter requested permission to be allowed time to carry off his little property, but the Inspectors told him that they could not allow any delay, and that the closing must take place at once; in case of resistance they would arrest any person interfering and take him to the Morro, but added that the porter might apply to the Captain General for permission to remove his property. This is a strange incident—the only Republican club in a Republican island, governed by Republicans, closed by a Captain General acting under authority of and appointed by Republicans!.... Three respectable Spaniards of Caibarien, who had become obnoxious to their ultra fellow-countrymen because they professed Republican ideas, have been arrested by the Police and sent to the Trocha....It is understood that the arrest of Gen. Martinez Campos, lately Captain General of Catalonia, is not owing to any political offense on his part, but in compliance with the finding of the Ministry of War condemning him to one year's imprisonment for having failed to do his duty and comply with his oath while acting as Fiscal in the Boet case in Cuba.... Last Sunday Mme. Di Murska took her benefit at the Tacon Theatre, and attracted the largest audience assembled since Ristori was in Havana. She was much applauded throughout, and created great enthusiasm toward the end of the performance. To-morrow Mmes. Lucca and Di Murska will appear in a varied programme, and they will close the season on Saturday with a performance of "Il Trovatore," Mme. Di Murska singing *Leonora*, and Mme. Lucca *Azucena*, while Vizzani will be *Manrico*. Financially the opera has been a great failure, and it is doubtful whether each of the several managers and manageresses take a $1,000 bill with them, including the amounts earned at their benefit. They have thus sung forty-eight nights *gratis, pro Deo*, because they tried to go out of their line and keep a hotel. Signor Salvini is advertised to open at the Tacon on the 1st of March, and the chances that he will have a pecuniary success, as well as an artistic one, are much in his favor.

## "ADA CLARE" BITTEN BY A PET DOG.

An accident befel Mrs. Noyes (*née* Ada Clare, the actress) at her residence in this City very recently, which proved to be quite serious in its nature, though not fatal, as was feared by some of the friends of the unfortunate actress it would be at the time of the occurrence. As near as can be ascertained, it appears that Mrs. Noyes was some days ago nursing a pet dog which was ill, and while holding the animal in her lap the treacherous little beast, for some trivial cause or other, sprang at her, and, catching her nose between its teeth, wrenched and tore the unfortunate woman's face so severely that her countenance will undoubtedly be sadly disfigured for life. The dog died soon after. Mrs. Noyes' wounds were quite severe, and had to be sewed up. Fortunately, no serious results ensued, and she is reported to be doing as well at present as could be expected under the circumstances. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Noyes (Ada Clare) was well-known among her profession in this City, and some twelve years ago was quite popular. At different times she was employed to take part in the performances at two or three of the New-York theatres, and occasionally had an engagement in other cities. She was also a contributor on a small scale many years ago to some of the weekly newspapers published here, and will be remembered, too, as the writer of a novel entitled *Only a Woman's Heart*. During the past few years she has been seen but seldom on the stage. For several months past she has had no engagement, and it is quite probable that the recent sad occurrence will hasten her final retirement from the stage. Her husband is at present playing at Niblo's.

## MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Budd, one of the Dock Commissioners, was examined yesterday, before the Joint Committee of the Common Council, relative to the management and expenditures of his department. Four members of the committee, Messrs. Ottendorfer, McCafferty, Clancy, and Kehoe, were present. A motion to appoint a stenographer was lost. Commissioner Budd, in reply to Alderman Ottendorfer and other members, stated that all the facts connected with the department have been published in quarterly reports, and that a special report of its operations was sent to the Mayor before he issued his recent message. Mr. Budd then repeated some of the published statements. He said the working force of the department consists of 195 dock builders at $2 50 per day; 19 carpenters at $3 per day; 180 laborers at $2 50; 29 stone-cutters at $4 per day; together with six blacksmiths, four helpers, nine foremen, and nine Superintendents. The amount expended from May, 1873, to February, 1874, was $314,511 62. The department was engaged in building docks on Christopher street, and at other points on the North River. All the payments were made by the Finance Department, the money being raised by the sale of bonds authorized by the Legislature for the purpose. One million had been authorized, but the department had made requisitions for only half that amount. Alderman Clancy said he desired to know the number of laborers employed by the department, as compared with others on their pay-rolls. Commissioner Budd and Commissioner Gardner, who was also present, replied that they would give all the information that might be required on the subject. The committee then adjourned to meet in the office of the Dock Commissioners on Tuesday next.

## MISS KELLOGG AND ENGLISH OPERA.

Although the artistic achievements of the great lyric poets of England would seem to furnish inspiration to song, English composers have not yet taken the first place in art. It is true that some of the English ballads, though they may not vie in *verve* with the French *chanson* or the sonorous grace of the Tuscan *rispetto*, are full of gentle, manly feeling and pure and simple melody. But these simple blossoms of the field have never been forced in England into the bloom and splendor of opera. Yet in the bell of these simple ballads sleeps the secret of song. England has what Italy has not, the weird element of music. The voices which cry by night over field and fell, the water spirits and forest fairies, the charms, warnings, and spells which belong to her and Germany, are absent in Italian song. The dramatic element in human life, apart from personality, has no attraction for Italians. They have little of that dreamy *scharmarlicr* with which the North is gifted. The plaintive numbers with them never flow

"For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago,
For them some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again,"

is the sole attraction. The dramatic element is absent when an Italian sings; he merely expresses his own individual emotions—love, joy, jealousy, as it may be. It is direct in its intensity and extravagant in its display of fancy, but it wants those imaginative touches which exalt the poetry of personal passion into a sublimer region, and which belong to the German song and English ballads. Born in rude warble, perhaps in a mountain of Cumberland or Wales, passing from lip to lip, receiving additions as it travels, it becomes the property of a score of countries. It floats with the fisherman, and sits on the canteen of the conscript.

With all its beautiful nurture-ground of ballad, English opera has never had a fair chance. There is an absence of artistic song as a national art in the musical literature of the island, and a species of disdain to stoop to the utterance of the popular music in ballad form, which leaves no room for the infusion of lyric impulse.

Looking back on its annals, it is no wonder that the lyric drama of England has not taken place with her comedy and tragedy, or that its light, which rose so gloriously with Purcell, should have suffered so long an eclipse. The short periods in which Beard was manager of Covent Garden, and Linley of Drury Lane, are the only ones in which it found a chance. From the time of Purcell to that of Bishop it had to contend with the ignorance and prejudice of managers. Betterton, Cibber, Garrick, Kemble, Macready during their managerial reigns never cultivated this branch of art. One or two bands, as Balfe's and Wallace's, raised from time to time its banners, but the flutter of its folds was fitful. That glorious creature, Malibran, made it for a time, under Bunn, the rage, as she could make anything the rage. Here, with Miss Louisa Pyne and Anna Thillon, it found for a time a brilliant success and a temporary home, but it made no settlement. The late gifted W. H. Fry and others essayed English operas here, but the things they produced, like those of Balfe and Wallace, were greatly traceable as reminiscences, and were chiefly rendered interesting by a piquancy and sometimes melodious softness in the harmonizing instrumentation; as to the mawkish adaptation of Italian operas into English, these shapeless abortions are below contempt. The music of Italy can be written only in Italian and sung only by Italians, as the music of Germany was written by Mozart and the music of England by Purcell. An English version of Italian opera is music in its lowest form. An Italian opera divested of its language and poetry, bereft of singers who alone know how to deal with it, is a thing devoid of all natural vigor. Attempts of the same kind have been made in Germany, and failed.

An effort is now being made, with most signal success, to raise a higher standard of this branch of art, and to diffuse a juster appreciation of its excellence. The leader of this effort is Clara Louise Kellogg. The best promise English opera has yet worn it wears now. Miss Kellogg is a remarkable lady. She is not only most gifted as a musician—she is what is equally essential to such an effort, an admirable business woman. Those who delight in the impassioned Italian style, and move through a maze of soft melodies as in a dream, may not value as they ought Clara Kellogg's genius. She has the look and air of an American lady, and has that delicate beauty which belongs to them. Her voice is light and somewhat thin; but how delicate, how agile, how finely in tune! The wonders she accomplishes in *arpeggios* and *fioriture*, commencing on the highest notes of the treble scale without the least effort, and the facility with which she invents these passages, and the grace of their application, cannot but command admiration. People may have heard, perhaps, more melodious passages from Grisi and many of as brilliant execution from Sontag, but nothing so wondrously delicate as her management of light notes, which become softer and more pleasing the more she loses herself and the higher they go. Her changes from rapid run to restful pause seem to entwine themselves, as it were, about a single thread of movement, and she links them all together by a common point of attachment for the most pleasing melodious transitions. She can pass from a stimulating boldness to a playful lightness or overflowing smoothness, as a dancing girl moves now in wild bound, now in soft gliding, illustrating in well-directed irregularity all possible variations. The ease with which she uses this device is a delightful mystery. Her melody flits here and there, now lost in the mass of tone, now reappearing at some unexpected level, half transformed by its altered depth and new timbre. Yet there is about all this apparently careless wandering of voice a regularity half obscure, which forms a basis of security for her picturesque variation. Her cadences are most carefully planned and exquisitely executed, and her smooth progress from note to note in some of her unostentatious warblings, ever careful of her resting-place and returning to the subject of her airs, is the perfection of vocal art.

In English opera Clara Kellogg is greater than almost any other singer who has been heard here. The English, not naturally a melodious language, is softened by her charming execution; while the Italian, overflowing with melody, derives more power from majestic partitions of idealized vehemence than from the smooth vocal genius of Kellogg, which warbles most deliciously in temperate musical zones, where the emotions are pleasantly affected without being shaken by the strains of passionate song. She has also the advantage over the more showy European singers, that she is especially admirable in parlor music. Her merit is decidedly that of brilliant execution; and colored as this is by a very pleasing person and graceful mien and vivacity, the combination has great fascination. Her consummate musical knowledge, added to her luxuriant fancy, enables her to transmute lead into gold.

With the gift of exquisite execution she possesses also that without which it is but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals;"—she possesses mind. The indefinable presence of a cultivated lady is felt behind as before the scenes. Boucicault's assertion that no great songstress could take a third-class dramatic part is disproved by her, as it is by Christine Nilsson. If she were not the *Marguerite* of Gounod, she could be the *Beatrice* of Shakespeare.

Virgil's exclamation may be as true as it was nineteen centuries ago, "*O. Fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint.*" She has won splendid successes here, Brooklyn, everywhere. May similar successes attend her in the future.

## THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

The Police of the Twentieth Precinct have up to the present failed to discover any trace of the thieves who murdered Nicholas A. Schweich, watchman at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Wednesday evening. Coroner Eickhoff has assumed charge of the case, and will delay holding the inquest in order to give the Police further time to work up the case. Several notorious thieves in the Twentieth Ward are under surveillance, but no facts have as yet been developed which would justify their arrest.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION—Feb. 19.

### SENATE.

THE BUFFALO RIVER.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $26,666 to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo River, and to remove the sand-bar caused there by the gale of December last. The bill was passed.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably on the bill amendatory of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, being the same bill introduced by him on the 16th inst. It was passed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SCOTT, after some opposition to present consideration, moved that it be the special order for Monday next, which was agreed to.

THE CURRENCY.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cameron to the instructions to the committee proposed by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina. It repeals all acts of Congress which limit, or may be construed to limit, or restrict the entire amount of national bank-notes for circulation, and provides that hereafter associations organized, or that may be organized for carrying on the business of banking, shall be free to establish and organize national banks, with a circulation, at any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions and subject to all the restrictions and limitations provided by law, except the limitation upon the amount of the circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said while he was in favor of the Government issuing all the currency, he was willing to accept the national bank currency if he could not have the entire circulation in greenbacks.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, argued that the West had not the necessary money to carry on its industries, and was suffering from that cause. His State had but six millions of banking capital, while the City of Boston had forty-nine or fifty millions.

The question being on Mr. Cameron's amendment, it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Harney, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh—32.

Messrs. Slocum, Gordon, Hamilton of Texas, Stevenson, and Dorsey, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Flanagan, Saulsbury, Ingalls, Sprague and Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative.

The question recurring on Mr. Merrimon's amendment, instructing the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000,000, Mr. Gordon submitted a substitute, instructing the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill for free banking, and providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into low interest bonds or gold coin, at the option of the Government, and the bonds convertible into Treasury notes at the option of the holder. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnston, Logan, Mitchell, Norwood, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robinson, Spencer, Tipton, Windom—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Schurz, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh, Wright—30.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, moved to insert the following as a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment:

That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin, or five per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking, under the provisions of the National Bank act.

This was adopted without a roll-call.

The question then recurring on motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill with the instructions above provided by Mr. Cooper's amendment, several Senators inquired if the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

The Chair announced that it had, no one having called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MORTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter,) decided it was too late, the vote having been announced.

Mr. MERRIMON moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

Pending debate on this the Senate without action adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SCHFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill changing the title of First Assistant Engineer in the navy to Passed Assistant Engineer, and of Second Assistant Engineer to Assistant Engineer, and providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two, this latter provision to apply to the class of cadet engineers entering the academy in 1874, and to all subsequent classes. After explanation the bill was passed.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE IN ALABAMA.

Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the election of the two Representatives at large for Alabama, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election. He stated that the necessity for the bill arose from the failure of the Legislature to redistrict the State, one House being Democratic and the other Republican. The bill was passed.

FEES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Mr. CESSNA, from the same committee, reported a bill requesting United States Marshals and Clerks of United States Courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States; in case of refusal suits to be brought, and future cases to be punished as misdemeanor; special agents to be appointed to examine the accounts of these officials who are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments recovered, but their total compensation not to exceed $5,000 in any one year. After discussion the bill was passed.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, from the same committee, reported a bill to establish an additional Judicial district in the State of New-York, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND NEWSPAPERS IN THE MAILS.

The House, at 1:45 P. M., took up the bill for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill providing that all extra numbers of documents printed by order of Congress shall be sold and disposed of; the agricultural report and the abridgement of the President's Message and accompanying documents at twenty-five cents per volume, and all other documents at the actual cost of the paper, stitching, and binding, and that weekly newspapers shall go free in the mails within the county where published, but shall not be delivered by the Post Office carriers unless postage shall have been paid at the usual rates.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to strike out of the bill all the provisions looking to a continuance of the system of distributing public documents.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, stated that he would vote against the whole bill except the third section, which provides for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, and of newspaper exchanges. He would support that, but would vote against all the rest of it, in accordance with the pledge which the Republican Party gave in the Convention in Philadelphia in 1872, to abolish the franking privilege and keep it abolished. But if the bill were to pass, he would propose an amendment to strike out the words "without charge," and to insert the words "without prepayment of postage, but the amount thereof shall be stamped on the wrapper, and paid by the person receiving the same."

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, said he should support the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication, and of exchanges between newspaper offices, but he should oppose that portion of the bill which provided for what was equivalent to the free distribution of public documents.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, favored the bill because he believed that the dissemination of knowledge was the greatest security for the perpetuation of republican institutions.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, agreed with Mr. Tyner that the time had not yet come when Congress could say that it had fairly tried the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, as it had only gone into effect on the 1st of July last.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Garfield whether all the country newspapers had not asked for the abolition of the franking privilege?

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, I do, and I thought they would be sick of it before the year was out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, spoke in support of the bill, and in criticism of the position taken by Mr. Kasson. He said there was one disease which affected the people in this country—that was that every time a public man crossed the briny deep he came back resolved to engraft on the republican tree some scion of monarchy or aristocracy.

He described Kasson's substitute as one of those obnoxious shoots from the royal stem of old England. It would do very well in a country where the ruling classes were interested in keeping the honest masses of the country in absolute ignorance, but it would not do in this proud land of light and liberty.

Mr. PACKARD, of Indiana, addressed the House in advocacy of a substitute which he proposed to offer.

An attempt on the part of Mr. NIBLACK and Mr. GARFIELD to have some limit fixed for the debate was defeated by an objection on the part of Mr. Cobb, of Kansas.

The House then, without taking action on the subject, took a recess at 4:30 P. M.—the evening session to be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

The usual progress was made by the House in the evening session on the bill revising the statutes.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, representing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, sent up a series of amendments, all of which were of a formal character, and whenever necessary gave an explanation of them. The proceedings were wholly uninteresting.

## THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

### THE BILL OF PARTICULARS FURNISHED THE DEFENSE.

The following is the bill of particulars in the cases of Messrs. Hawley, Sanborn, and Vanderwerker, which was ordered by Judge Benedict to be made by United States District Attorney Tenney, and a copy of which was given to the counsel for the defense, yesterday:

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of New-York.—The United States vs. Alfred Vanderwerken, Lucien Hawley, John D. Sanborn, et al. Bill of particulars on the part of the United States.

In compliance with an order issued on your motion by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge for the Eastern District of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1874, the following particulars are hereby furnished you of the charges alleged against the accused Alfred Vanderwerken, Lucien Hawley, John D. Sanborn, and others in the indictment herein, to wit: First—The estates upon which legacy and succession taxes were discovered and collected, as stated in the said indictment, were the following, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin D. Phillips, | Abraham Wood, |
| Martha Dorian, | Henrietta Barnes, |
| John C. Bergen, | Richard H. Ellis, |
| George W. Endicott, | James Funck, |
| Charles Hietkamp, | Edward Downs, |
| Jasper W. Hughes, | Robert Hutchins, |
| Henry Augur, | Samuel Whanburton, |
| Jabez Williams, | William Cabbie, |
| George W. David, | Thomas C. Moore, |
| Margaret F. Hobert, | Joseph Pettit, and |

Daniel Mossman.

And such and all other estates upon which the said legacy and succession taxes were at any time discovered or collected by the said Alfred Vanderwerken, within the First Internal Revenue District of the State of New-York, and by the said John D. Sanborn transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Second—That the contract mentioned in the said indictment was an instrument in writing, and dated on or about the 13th day of August, 1872, and amended or extended and enlarged by another instrument in writing dated on or about the 25th day of October, 1872. That the false and fraudulent papers, writings, and appliances, and representations by which it was made to appear falsely to the said Secretary of the Treasury that the said John D. Sanborn had discovered and collected, or assisted in discovering and collecting, the aforesaid taxes on legacies and successions were a certain written statement, affidavit, or certificate, mentioned and referred to in said amended contract as having been signed by said John D. Sanborn under oath, and as having been filed by him in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the said United States, and a certain schedule or letter containing, among other things, a list of the above mentioned estates, presented in or about the month of October, 1872, by the said John D. Sanborn to the said Secretary of the Treasury, and each and all letters sent by the said John D. Sanborn to the said Secretary of the Treasury, or sent for him, or in his name, to said Secretary, in which it was represented or claimed that the said legacy or succession tax on either of the above mentioned estates had been paid to the said John D. Sanborn by the representative or representatives of such estates, and all other papers and writings written or caused to be written by the accused or by either of them, in and by which it has been claimed or represented or made to appear to the said Secretary of the Treasury that the said John D. Sanborn had discovered or collected or recovered or assisted the proper revenue officers in their discovery, collection, or recovery of the legacy and succession taxes which were due to the United States on either of the above-mentioned estates, together with all verbal representations to the same effect which have at any time been made for said Secretary of the Treasury by the said accused or by either of them, or by their commission or authority, or the commission or authority of either of them.

That in pursuance of and to effect the object of the conspiracy, collusion, and agreement charged in the said indictment, the said Alfred Vanderwerken, whose office and duties were as charged in the said indictment, instead of causing the amount and amounts paid in discharge of said tax on the above-mentioned estates to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Collection District, as was his duty, transmitted the same and caused the same to be transmitted to said Lucien Hawley, and that in further pursuance of and to further effect the object of the said conspiracy, collusion, and agreements, the said Lucien Hawley, whose office and duties were as stated in said indictment, did transmit the same and did cause the same to be transmitted to the said John D. Sanborn, and that in further pursuance of and to further effect the object of the said conspiracy, collusion, and agreement, the said John D. Sanborn did transmit and cause the same to be transmitted to the said Secretary of the Treasury of the said United States with representations to the said Secretary, both oral and written, as aforesaid, made by him, the said John D. Sanborn, both before and at the time of so transmitting the same to the said Secretary.

Dated BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1874.

A. W. TENNEY, United States Attorney.

To the above-named accused and each of them, and to their attorneys and each of them.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

THE TIMES recently published a plan for the reorganization of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad. This plan, it is alleged, is injurious to the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, who hold bonds amounting to $8,000,000, as it confers equal advantages on the holders of bonds subsequently issued. The latter class amounts to $11,420,000. Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., of this City, who represent foreign bondholders to the extent of $2,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, have issued a circular soliciting the co-operation of the holders of these bonds toward making the plan of reorganization more favorable to their interests, and they have already received replies from persons representing $1,500,000 of the bonds, authorizing them to take such steps as to them may seem advisable to protect their interests. The foreign bondholders express distrust of the scheme proposed by the committee of general creditors, and they are dissatisfied with the manner in which the road has been managed. It was, they say, represented that the line would cost only $16,713,964, whereas it has cost about $30,000,000. The great objection to the plan proposed by the committee is, that under it the first mortgage would virtually become a second lien, as it is proposed to place a mortgage of $1,500,000 before the present first mortgage bonds....The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have agreed to exchange them, in accordance with the offer made by the company. The company will issue income bonds to the holders of its six per cent. mortgage bonds, as proposed in its circulars of November last.

## PANEL-THIEVES DISCHARGED.

On Wednesday night Detectives Lahey, Woolsey, and Van Gerechten, of Central Office, made a descent on the notorious panel-house No. 66 Crosby street. They arrested there five men and three women, all noted thieves. The women, who gave their names as Mary Wilson, Mary Daly, and Lizzie Cronin, were, in reality, Fanny Benedict, alias Lena Rice, one of the oldest thieves in the City; Libbie Doris, who, two years ago, together with the famous Mme. St. Valerie, was arrested for partially carrying out a grand scheme to plunder the merchants of the City, and Lizzie Hanley, wife of Andrew Hanley, a young prize-fighter and thief. These women, on being arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, were held in $1,000 bail each. In the afternoon the male panel-thieves, arrested under similar circumstances with the women, were brought before Justice Morgan and discharged. Among the batch of ruffians thus let loose on the community were Joseph, alias "Brocky" Murphy, probably the worst panel-thief in New-York; Harry Miner, an almost equally noted criminal; Henry Fowler, alias "Reddy," well known to the Police, and Jim Baker, another notorious panel-thief.

## CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid (number of warrants, 56,) amounting to $11,860 34; pay rolls, (number of warrants, 3,) amounting to $10,297 05; total number of warrants, 59, amounting to $22,157 39. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $10,069 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $15,570 22; collection of assessments and interest, $2,838 48; market rents and fees, $1,284 25; water rents, $439 25; licenses, Mayor's Office, $69 25; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $412; permits to tap water-pipes, $31; sewer permits, $160; sales vitrified stone pipe, $535 52; total, $31,409 77.

## HOUSE ROBBERIES.

The residence of Mr. Alexander Davidson, No. 133 Spring street, was entered by sneak-thieves on Wednesday night. Finding the front door open, they ascended to a bed-room on the second floor, where they secured clothing and jewelry valued at $205, with which they escaped.... The apartments of John McGonigle, at No. 9 North Moore street, were visited by sneak-thieves yesterday, and $60 worth of clothing was carried off....The residence of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, No. 214 West Twenty-second street, was visited by sneak-thieves yesterday, while the family were at dinner, and several overcoats, umbrellas, &c., were stolen.

## AN ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

On Monday evening last a case of champagne was stolen from an express wagon while on its way to the Grand Street Ferry. Officer Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, was detailed to work up the case, and on Wednesday night made a descent on a lager-beer saloon kept by one Edward J. Hopps, at No. 12 Essex street. He found the stolen champagne there, and also a man named Burns, whom he recognized as being an escaped convict. Another man named Devine, who is suspected of being the thief who stole the wine, was also found on the premises. The prisoners were all arraigned last evening before Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court, where charges were preferred against each of them by Officer Dyer. Burns was committed to await investigation on his escape from the Penitentiary, which he effected some six weeks past by taking possession of the keeper's boat and threatening him with instant death if he prevented his escape. Hopps was held on a charge of receiving stolen goods, the stolen wine having been found on his premises. Devine was held on a charge of grand larceny. The Police expect to make some further discoveries by a complete search of Hopps' premises.

## THE OYER AND TERMINER GRAND JURY.

### CHARGE OF JUDGE BRADY—THE EXCISE, USURY, LOTTERY, AND ELECTION LAWS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, the Grand Jury panel for the next term of the court was called. Twenty-eight gentlemen answered, but five were excused, the full jury being only twenty-three. Their names are Edward Cooper, (foreman,) Edward V. Loew, Alfred W. Budlong, Henry Thompson, Sinclair Tousey, George Smith, James Mott, Smith Ely, James M. Requa, Wm. R. Garrison, Jacob L. Englehart, Theodore Perry, Simon Benheimer, Thomas Bard, Daniel W. Chapman, Charles W. Hall, Benj. B. Atterbury, David L. Einstein, Henry Simpson, Theodore W. Wildcoming, Seth E. Thomas, Frederick Clarkson, and Samuel J. Tobias. Judge Brady addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The duties which you have to perform, though simple, are fraught with momentous consequences to the people and the accused. It is your province to inquire—and for that purpose you are organized and become an integral part of this court—into the truth of such charges as may be laid before you, and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment. You stand between the State and the citizen, with the responsibility resting upon you to do justice to both—to see to it that you present no one from envy, hatred, or malice, or leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, and that you present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. This, the language of your oath, is the embodiment of the law. It is concise, plain, comprehensive, and just. You should, therefore, proceed diligently, patiently, but fearlessly, with your investigations, having but one object in view, and that solemnly, but after due and careful inquiry, to present the offender, whoever he may be, when you shall become satisfied that he has violated some law of the land which subjects him to criminal punishment. This should not be done, however, on light or insufficient testimony. You should, as declared by that great commentator, Blackstone, "be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment so far as the evidence goes, and not to rest satisfied merely with remote probabilities, a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes." The evidence received by you should be of facts within the knowledge of the witness, and not of such as he may have gathered upon information, and therefore founded on belief. Guided by these elements your conclusions must be satisfactory to yourselves and to the people, who look to you for protection against danger in every form from the felon, for in the due, faithful, and fearless administration of criminal justice resides the greater security of the citizen. These are the only general observations which I deem it my duty to make on this occasion. You are doubtless aware, but it is nevertheless proper to advise you, that sixteen of your number is necessary to make a quorum, and that the concurrence of twelve is requisite to find an indictment. You have the right to ask the aid of the District Attorney whenever you deem it requisite, but neither he nor any other person, not being one of you, should be present during your discussions. You will also bear in mind that it is necessary for you at once to select from among yourselves a clerk, who shall preserve the minutes of your proceedings and the evidence given before you, and that you are prohibited from disclosing, except to the court and the District Attorney, that you have found an indictment against any person for felony, not being in actual confinement, until the defendant shall be arrested thereon. In obedience to the statute I call your attention particularly to the Excise, Usury, Lottery, and Election laws, also to the laws against taking illegal fees, and to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steam-boats, steam-ships, and other vessels. The especial designation of these laws warrants the conclusion that they were deemed by the Legislature of great importance. The multitude of offences resulting from the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and the effect of deleterious liquors used even in moderation, has no doubt had its influence, and properly so, in requiring that the Excise laws should be the subject of particular mention. And the apprehension that the violation of the Election laws might sometimes result in subverting the franchise, and in that way prevent the election by vote of the person really chosen, may have exercised a similar control in regard to them. However that may be, and whatever reasons may have prevailed in reference to the other laws mentioned, having referred to them, my duty is discharged. Gentlemen you may now retire.

The court then adjourned.

## RIOTOUS CREDITORS.

### DIFFICULTY ON THE NEW-YORK, OSWEGO AND MIDLAND RAILROAD—UNPAID LABORERS STOP PASSING TRAINS.

Business has again been interrupted on the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad. The company, as is known, became bankrupt Sept. 18, 1873, and its affairs are now managed by Abram O. Hewitt, who was appointed Receiver. The former laborers on the road, holding the written acknowledgments of indebtedness and promises to pay of the corporation, made another demonstration yesterday. A small force of these creditors assembled on the line of the road at Summitville, N. J., 103 miles from this City, and endeavored to stop the passing trains. One train was delayed for some time, and others were run through with some difficulty. Switches were spiked, cars chained, and other devices used to lock up the rolling stock of the company. The troubles of yesterday are a repetition of those of about a fortnight ago. The cause of these troubles as stated by officers of the railroad company is as follows: When the company failed, it owed $450,000 to its employes. Immediately after the failure, scrip acknowledging the company's indebtedness was issued to the men. Shortly after Mr. Hewitt was appointed Receiver he made an application to the court for authority to issue Receiver's certificates to these creditors, giving them a first lien on the road. There was some delay in getting the necessary authority from the court, but the matter was finally arranged. These certificates, which, in the present condition of affairs, are of more value than the scrip first issued have been paid out to the amount of about $175,000, and Mr. Houston, Auditor of the company, is now issuing them as fast as he can. Those who still hold the scrip and those who have certificates are dissatisfied because they cannot immediately convert them into money. They find the road still prosecuting business under the management of the Receiver, and believe that by interrupting its business they can force somebody to pay them their just dues. Hence their action. The poor men adopting this plan of forcing payment are a portion of a large number thrown out of employment when the Receiver took charge, and in curtailing expenses reduced the working force of the corporation. Many of the creditor-employes are still at work, and, as the officials of the company state, are paid as promptly for the services now rendered as are the employes of any other company in the country. When the first difficulty occurred the United States Marshal for this district sent a posse of men to the scene of action. Several men were arrested, the disturbance was effectually quelled, and business proceeded as usual. Yesterday the train hands employed on the road were more than a match for the men engaged in stopping the trains, and no fights of a serious character occurred. The train hands in some instances brandished revolvers only to intimidate their opponents, and in the language of Division Superintendent Flint, who telegraphed to the office of the company in this City, "the trains were forced through during the day." The Sheriff, of Sullivan County, N. J., was sent for, and later in the day United States Marshal Fiske sent Deputy Marshals Crowley and Robinson with a sufficient force to protect the property of the road. Division Superintendent Flint was heard from at a late hour in the afternoon, and he stated that everything was progressing satisfactorily, and the passenger and freight trains were going through without trouble. No disturbance of a serious character was apprehended at the company's office unless the threatening crowd of laborers obstructing the road was considerably strengthened by fresh accessions. Mr. Houston, the auditor, stated that reasonable people would readily understand that the company is in no condition at present to discharge its large indebtedness to the laborers, and they were acting in a manner which so endangered the pecuniary interests of the company as to increase the difficulty experienced in doing so. Passenger traffic and freight carriage were driven from the road by the acts of these ill-advised and misguided men, and if they persisted in their conduct they would materially aid in further postponing their day of payment. The affairs of the company, he said, were at present in a hopeful condition, and it bids fair to be eventually in a perfectly healthy financial state.

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. A report from the Executive Committee of an assessment by Wm. Durham and Kingsman F. Page to James Biglin, of the contract dated July 29, 1873, for furnishing the department with piles for twelve months from that date, was read. A resolution was also adopted to reconsider their report of Jan. 30, relating to the application of Stephen Smith for grant of land, under water, between Fourth and Fifth streets, East River, and substituting that the Controller be respectfully informed that the Commissioners of Sinking Fund consider it would interfere with the plans of the department, unless the easterly limit shall not be beyond the City boundary, and that the City should have the free privilege of making any future improvements required.

# DELAWARE.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE STATE—THE SENATORSHIP.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1874.

Holding their State elections only once in two years, the people of Delaware have been quite without political excitement since the November vote of 1872, but are now looking forward to the issues and candidates of 1874. There are to be chosen this year a Governor, Legislature, (except one-third of the Senate,) Representative in Congress, and county officers, and the Legislature will have to choose a United States Senator, Mr. Bayard's term expiring on the 4th of March next. Much, therefore, is dependent upon the vote of next November, and there will be a very earnest, vigorous canvass.

In 1872 Mr. Greeley's nomination caused great disgust among the Delaware Democracy, and he was scarcely more distasteful to them than the platform on which he was presented. This, added to an unpopular Democratic nomination for Congress, enabled the Republicans to not only give Grant 900 plurality over Greeley, (and 436 over both Greeley and O'Conor,) but also to elect their candidate for Congress, Mr. Lofland, by 355 majority. Those results were so largely due to the demoralization produced by the Cincinnati nominations and platform that it was not safe to rely upon them as proving the existence of a reliable Republican majority in Delaware, and careful political calculators felt bound to conclude that the State had now become a fair field for a closely-balanced contest. The drift, however, since 1872, has been certainly in favor of the Republicans. On all questions of State reform the Democratic policy is stationary. It cannot yield a point to progress and improvement. The old Slave Code remains unrepealed, although null and void since the national civil rights enactments. The school system remains inefficient and imperfect, outside of the City of Wilmington and excepting a few districts. The colored people, though petitioning at two sessions of the Legislature for a system which should tax them separately to maintain their own schools, have had that poor privilege twice refused. The taxes are unnecessarily heavy, and embrace some very objectionable and burdensome features, including one which bears upon the savings in loan associations; another on mortgages, which, in all cases, the debtor—the borrower of the money—has to pay; and several imposts on traffic and travel, which are troublesome and vexatious. The laws for the collection of debts, and especially that permitting the summary attachment of wages, are oppressive, and in a large and growing manufacturing community, like Wilmington and the towns near it, very objectionable. Still more important than all these, and, indeed, the reason for many of them, is the great grievance so long borne by the people of New-Castle County—their lack of due representation in the Legislature. Since the Constitution of 1790 the apportionment has remained unchanged, and each of the three counties, without any regard to its population or taxation, sends seven Representatives and three Senators to the Legislature. In 1790 this was not unfair, for the population then was very equally divided. By the census of that year Kent County had 18,920 people, New-Castle had 19,686 people, Sussex 20,488 people. Since then, however, the growth has varied, and now more than one-half of the whole population reside in New-Castle County. By the census of 1870 Kent County has 29,804 people, New-Castle has 63,515 people, Sussex 31,696.

To give to each county the same representation is, therefore, a gross injustice to a large part of the people. The wrong done may be stated in many ways, but it amounts to this: That the majority of the people of Delaware have but half as much voice in making the laws and laying the taxes of the State as the minority.

Growing up since 1790, and becoming more flagrant and unbearable with time, the disfranchisement and inequality which they suffer have now aroused deep feeling among the people of New-Castle County, and finding that no great national issues now overshadow the political field, but that a comparative lull in affairs exist, they are exhibiting evidences both of desire and purpose to demand State reform, one of whose features shall be the establishment of equal representation in the Legislature. Without that, they declare, there is no such "republican form of Government" as ought to exist, and which the General Government, in fact, is bound by the Constitution to "guarantee."

Against any form of equalized representation, however, the Democratic organization stands opposed, both by feeling and interest. It is "run" by its prominent members in Kent and Sussex Counties. They control both it and the State, (when, as now, it is in power,) by the very system of inequality against which protest is being made. It is their best source of control, and they not only do not want to give it up, but they will bitterly oppose any such reform. They do not give equal representation to New-Castle County Democrats in the party's State conventions, and they have it in their power to make the organization stand squarely across the track of any attempt to equalize representation. This power they will use, and on this, as upon all other issues, the Republicans are for reform, and the Democrats against it.

As I have already said, there will be a very warm and interesting campaign. Activity is already developed among both parties, and principles and measures, as well as men, are being talked over. Its narrow area does not constitute a sufficient reason why Delaware should not be a model Commonwealth, and it will be interesting to see how much of real reform the result of this year's vote may bring her.

## ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

August Reinhart, indicted for arson in the first degree, was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in opening the case, said that the prisoner lived on the second floor of the crowded tenement-house No. 124 Stanton street, which is located in one of the most thickly-populated districts in the City. About 10:30 o'clock on the night of the 19th of September Mrs. Augusta Stemmler, who lived on the floor above Reinhart, discovered the presence of smoke, and awoke her husband, who, with a man named Joseph Frederick, and another named Jacob Metzler, broke in the door of Reinhart's apartments, which was locked. On entering the deposit-room the men found flames issuing from a small closet, the door of which was shut. The fire was quickly extinguished after only slight damage had been done, and then it was discovered that an entirely different fire was burning in one of the small bedrooms, the door of which was shut. This fire was also extinguished, and it was found that kerosene oil had been found on the floor, evidently for the purpose of connecting the two fires. On examining the premises it was evident that the fire had been the work of an incendiary, and it was discovered that Rheinhart had been seen by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovell, who lived opposite, to leave the building a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and look up toward his own apartments. A man named Conrad Prophet, living on the same floor, heard somebody leave Reinhart's premises a few minutes before the alarm of fire was raised. The prisoner's property was insured for $1,000 in the German-American Insurance Company, and although the fire was a very slight one, Reinhart claimed, after the occurrence, that he had lost property valued at $1,458 by the fire, the recovery of which, the prosecution claimed, furnished the motive for the commission of the crime of arson. The above facts were testified to by Augusta Stemmler, Edward Stemmler, Joseph Frederick, Jacob Metzler, Elizabeth Lovell, Conrad Prophet, John Farlow, of the Fire Department; Richard Arus and James Sloane, of the Insurance Patrol, and August Engler. The further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day.

## THE GONZALES-LEIBNITS CASE

The case of the United States against Gonzales and Leibnits, the tobacconists, whose property was condemned for want of due stamping, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. Counsel for the Government called attention to the fact that the grounds upon which the new trial had been granted were not sustained. It was not established, he said, that the Government witnesses were interested in the condemnation of the property. He therefore moved that the order granting the new trial be set aside. The motion was granted. This leaves the judgment for the Government in force.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

Since the new regulation for the valuation of foreign coins went into force, the number of protests to the Collector of the Port and of appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury has considerably increased. Deputy Collector Des Anges has inaugurated a reform in his department by which, in future, the documents in his division cannot be inspected by merchants or others, except those that directly appertain to the business of the party seeking the inspection. Formerly an importer could see the papers of his competitors in trade, and [illegible]

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RAPID TRANSIT — NON-RESIDENT OFFICE-HOLDERS—A PROPOSAL TO REMODEL THE CITY.

The most costly and gigantic projects ever submitted to the Board of Aldermen were presented yesterday, the amount involving a roughly-estimated expenditure of $50,000,000. Mr. Vance presided.

Alderman Billings moved that the Legislature be requested to authorize this City to grant aid to the Beach Pneumatic Railroad Company, so as to enable them to build their contemplated underground road from the Battery to the terminus of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Alderman Morris hoped the board would not act hastily in the matter. He thought it would be well to consider it thoroughly before coming to any conclusion. It would not be right to encourage a project to take from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the tax-payers without due investigation. He moved the following amendment:

*Provided*, That the question of pledging the faith and credit of this City and County in aid of this project, or any other which may be contemplated requiring City aid, or the appropriation or application of any of the money of the tax-payers of this City or County, shall be first submitted to a vote of the electors thereof at the general election next ensuing, and a majority of the electors shall vote in favor of the measure before such appropriation or pledge of the credit of the City is made.

Alderman Cooper said that rapid transit was the all-absorbing topic of the day, and it grew out of the necessities of the people. For his part, he thought that every feasible project should receive encouragement.

Alderman Reilly moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Streets. It was carried by a vote of 8 to 6.

Alderman Gilon offered a resolution reciting that section 34, part I., of the Revised Statutes, provides that an office shall become vacant when the incumbent ceases to become a resident of this State, and directing that the heads of departments be notified of the fact at the Alderman's request. The resolution was laid over.

Alderman Koch then submitted a set of lengthy resolutions—providing in substance for a reorganization of the commerce of this City, the removal of all the public buildings to the vicinity of Reservoir square or Madison avenue, and the erection of three public markets, one in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street, and the others on the North and East Rivers, on or about the centre of the island. The resolutions recited that unless a new impetus is given to trade and industry this City will deteriorate in wealth and population, and other cities now competing with this, by means of cheap transportation and other advantages, will obtain a commercial mastery which properly belongs to this island; that although the City has forty miles of water-front, only that portion below Canal street is devoted to commerce—that the presence of the down-town markets adds to the evil of crowding the streets which should be devoted to commerce; that if the public buildings and markets, and the general business, were transferred up town, or to about the centre of the island, the great volume of travel from the extreme ends would be divided in twain, and would expedite rapid transit. As to the disposition of the North and East Rivers, the resolutions recommended that all commerce coming by way of the Sound should be located on the East River, north of Fourteenth street; commerce from the West by way of canals and railroads, north of Canal street, North River, and foreign commerce on the sides of the rivers below these points. The present condition of the City was described as that of a man who had all his vital organs crowded into his head. The resolutions also requested the Corporation Counsel to draft a memorial to the Legislature praying that an act may be passed embodying these changes, and appointing three Commissioners to carry them into effect. No estimate of the cost of the proposed changes was given in the resolutions, but one of the members quietly remarked that $50,000,000 would be required.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, without debate.

On motion of Alderman McCafferty, a resolution assigning the building in Fifty-ninth street, now occupied by the North-eastern Dispensary, was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor, Controller, and Police Commissioners to purchase a site for a station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct. A resolution was also passed authorizing the Fire Commissioners to loan one of the old hand fire-engines to the Roman Catholic Protectory in West-chester County.

The nomination of Elijah W. Roe as Inspector of Weights and Measures, was laid over. Some routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

## THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The suit of Shepherd F. Knapp against Walter Roche, in relation to $66,000 alleged to have been appropriated to his own use out of the funds of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, and which has been already noticed in THE TIMES, was continued before Judge Speir and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. In ruling on the objection made by plaintiff's counsel on the previous day, as to the admission of testimony on the part of defendant tending to show repayment of certain specific loans from the bank, Judge Speir permitted them to show those repayments, but without deciding whether such repayments should be credited to discharge specific amounts, or whether credited generally to the indebtedness charged against the defendant.

The only additional testimony of importance was that of the defendant himself, in which he stated that the stock operations referred to on the trial, with the exception of 100 shares, were in the name and on the account of Selmes, the Secretary of the bank, and of "Hank" Smith; that "Hank" had previously urged him (Roche) to go into the stock speculation, but he refused, saying he had no money; that "Hank" then urged him to have Selmes go into it, and that in response to such urging he (Roche) did communicate the request to Selmes; that Selmes drew the checks used for that purpose, and procured the purchase of 400 shares of the stock. Then Selmes asked him (Roche) to put his initials on the checks, so that it might not appear that he (Selmes) was doing the thing on his own responsibility; that he (Roche) took up the stock, notifying Mr. Smith; that he subsequently sold the stock, but returned none of the proceeds to either Smith or Selmes, there being no money to return. What proceeds there were he believes went to pay the bank, but does not know exactly where they went. He didn't return anything to Selmes or Smith because they told him to do as he pleased with the stock; don't know how much the stock realized. Did formerly testify that this stock belonged to Selmes, Smith, and himself, but his own interest consisted of only one hundred out of five hundred shares. When he got one sum of $20,000 from the Bowling Green Bank, the Guardian Bank had an arrangement with Mr. Clews to loan him money at seven per cent, and he so told Mr. Selmes of the former bank. Handed the money into the Guardian Bank. Did not loan any of it to Henry Clews or anybody else, and don't know if the bank had loaned any of it. Didn't know at the the time he handed in the two twenty-thousand-dollar checks to the Bowling Green Bank that it was indebted to the Guardian Savings Bank. In response to his own counsel he testified that he paid $21,000 to take up the stock, but when sold there was none left over and above the money he had paid to take it up; can't say how much the stock brought; it was sold before the bank failed, but can't tell the time; can't tell who sold the stock; Smith or Selmes never complained that they got no money out of the stock. The case is still at hearing.

## END OF A RAILROAD STRIKE.

The strike on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, which began about five weeks ago, practically ended on Tuesday last, when all the old employes of the road resumed work along the entire line. The steam-boat Neversink has also resumed her daily trip from this City to Sandy Hook, and, at 4 o'clock last evening left Pier No. 8 North River with a large cargo of freight and a number of passengers. The temporary suspension of the road during the five weeks' strike caused great inconvenience, and in some instances distress, to persons residing along the line of the road, and, as a natural consequence, when the first train started southward on Tuesday last its appearance in each town and village along the route, until its arrival at Sandy Hook, was hailed with great demonstrations of joy.

## FUNERAL OF "DOLLY" DAVENPORT.

The funeral of Adolphus H. Davenport, popularly known in connection with the stage as "Dolly" Davenport, took place yesterday. The services were celebrated in the Church of the Strangers, and the remains were afterward removed for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery. The deceased had expressed a wish that his body might be followed to the grave by the members of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a member, and accordingly this desire was not merely complied with, but all the ceremonies in connection with the funeral were according to the Masonic usage. The funeral cortége arrived at the church at 2 o'clock. The coffin containing the remains was then borne up the aisle of the church, the following members of New-York Lodge No. 33, F. A. M., acting as pall-bearers: F. E. Molran, J. R. Elsey, Maurice Simmons, Louis Bach, N. B. Valentine, John Shiels, S. Lawrence. There was a large number of Masons in attendance, all of whom wore the aprons and badges proper to their rank in the order. In front of the chancel the immediate friends of the deceased took their place, and the body of the church and galleries were occupied by a considerable number of the outside public, as well as by many of his professional brethren, who had come to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of their former companion. Among the latter were Junius B. Booth; W. R. Floyd, Wallack's Theatre; L. J. Vincent, Niblo's; John Carroll, Wallack's; Mr. Donnelly, Brooklyn; T. Hurd, Park Theatre, Brooklyn; Col. T. Brown, B. McGinley, C. T. Parsloe, &c. The coffin was covered with floral wreaths, and beside it lay one (which had been sent specially from the lodge of which the deceased was a member) bearing the words, fashioned in flowers, "Alas, poor Dolly!" Mr. John Giffan, Grand Master of the lodge, read the burial service, in the course of which he deposited on the coffin the white apron of the Order of Masons. The Grand Master and other members of the Masonic Order then laid on it sprigs of evergreen (which had been gathered from the site of the deceased's grave. At the conclusion of the service the remains were borne to the hearse, and conveyed for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery.

## MARITIME LIENS.

Judge Woodruff, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered his decision in the case of D. F. Poole and others against the surplus funds and proceeds of the sale of the ship Edith. The case was before him on appeal from the United States District Court. The ship was sold some time ago under the decree of the United States Circuit Court. After satisfying the claim of the libelant, at whose instigation the sale was made, there remained a surplus of $31,176 82. D. F. Poole and others, as shipwrights, having furnished the vessel with supplies, &c., got a lien under the State law. After a long and elaborate review of the law and the facts, his Honor decided that while the State law may decree that there is such a thing as a maritime lien under it, the Admiralty Court of the United States, having exclusive jurisdiction over all maritime matters, cannot recognize this State law lien.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 20: 68, 57, 118, 111, 106, 281, 114, 83.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—27, Winchell vs. Winchell; 28, Same vs. Same; 45, Benner, &c., vs. Lighthall; 73, Thompson vs. Thompson; 74, Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 77, Fleury vs. Hammond; 79, Griffin, &c., vs. Helmbold, &c.; 81, Lieberg vs. Pinner; 83, Nebenzahl vs. Saperston; 103, Knowles, &c., vs. Brennan; 153, Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow, &c.; 159, Van Tassell vs. Van Tassell; 165, People ex rel. Grissler vs. Catlin, Executor; 169, Kreiter, &c., vs. Kreiter, &c.; 170, Doremus, &c., vs. Bidwell; 173, Freedman vs. Bernanger; 174, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 175, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company. Call, 176, Egbert vs. Crittenden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short causes.—2172½, Pratt vs. Palmer; 2794, Gawtry et al. vs. Baker et al.; 2650, Baily vs. Baldwin; 2330, Strassburger vs. Davison et al.; 2166, Russell vs. Whitmore et al.; 2244, Whitlock vs. Dovin; 2910, Duden et al. vs. Roberts; 192, Winsor vs. Phenix Warehousing Company; 2488, Levy vs. Farrell; 1738½, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Romer; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2380, Floersheim et al. vs. Wermerskush; 2732, Wilkens et al. vs. Sherman; 2752, Moore vs. Auld et al.; 2790, Ruggles vs. Brock; 2952, Beatty et al. vs. Cummings; 2955, Burke vs. McGoldrick; 2950, Stein vs. Beaton; 2878, Boynton vs. Whitlock; 2920, Demarest et al. vs. Barry; 2774, Kingsland vs. Burdick, &c. 2522, Mills et al. vs. Kennard et al.; 2246, Kempton et al. vs. Andrews; 2490, Thompson et al. vs. Jewett; 2840, Luxton vs. Empire Peat Company; 2552, Thompson vs. Thain; 2742, Bohm vs. Goldstein et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short Causes.—1293, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 2577, Cobb vs. Elmore; 2003, Russe vs. Keeney; 1183, Graham vs. McKensie; 821, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 2047, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Smyth; 2275, Continental National Bank vs. Rich et al.; 2643, Rogers vs. Gould; 2575, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 1817, Brinckerhoff vs. Marquard; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 2791, Sherman et al. vs. Levien; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 2593, Stebbins vs. Pollard; 2803, Forrest vs. Towne; 2719, Notingham Manufacturing Company vs. Kent; 2879, —— vs. ——; 2694, White vs. Phillips, Survivor, &c.; 2965, Leach vs. Colgan; 2931, Holdane vs. Cassidy; 2971, Nash et al. vs. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL SESSIONS—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Issues of Law and Fact.—303, Mott, Executor, vs. Mott et al.; 314, Poillon et al. vs. Cud'ip et al.; 342, Anthony vs. Ruggits; 114, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 357, Winthrop, Executor, et al. vs. McKim et al.; 359, Post et al. vs. Weil; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Bood; 53, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter; 40, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 68, Munster vs. Seligman; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 152, Wilson et al. vs. Spring; 60, Wetmore vs. Condee et al.; 99, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 137, White vs. Coulter et al; 166, Clark vs. Deacon; 155, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 158, Goldstein vs. Juch; 159, Nash, Assignee, vs. Combes; 161, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 165, Catlin, Executor, vs. Browning et al.; 168, Treadwill vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Klig et al.; 170, Joyce vs. Burke; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 186, Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—Same calendar. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Curtis, J.—Same calendar. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Short Causes—December Issues—3244, Schwitzler vs. Klein; 3734, Slattery vs. O'Dea; 3563, Hunt vs. Thornton; 3775, Childs vs. Durfee; 3358, Jackson vs. Weyers; 3380, Snodgrass vs. Wilcox. January Issues—3816, Montague vs. Ritter; 3918, Miller vs. Crawford; 3491, Jordan vs. Kirchoff et al.; 3923, Ingersoll vs. Schmaelzlein; 3912, Hood vs. Lloyd; 3628, Clancey vs. Randall; 3449, Churchill vs. Douglass; 3914, Well et al. vs. Keyes; 3694, Bischoff vs. Steinmetz; 3026, Powell vs. Berthelot; 3896, McLaughlin vs. Sandford; 3786, Frost vs. Love; 3900, Strude vs. Ross; 3808, Mordecai vs. Ferris, Jr.; 3814, Ripley vs. Dixon; 3709, Montgomery vs. Wing; 3873, Becker vs. Hurd; 2603, Christy vs. Perkins; 3939, Eadie vs. Powell; 3617, Slattery vs. Kevenny; 2442, Strause vs. Chamberlain; 3529, Hamilton vs. Bedell; 3318, Kelly et al. vs. Moss et al.; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 3784, Lane vs. Barnard; 2762½, Hill vs. Burke; 2650, Burleigh Drill Company vs. Gorden. Down Causes—December Term—3355, Chase vs. Hyde et al.; 3497, Delafield vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 3427, Richenstein vs. Smith; 2992, Hernandes vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3555, Sloat vs. Arthur; 2692, Herbert vs. Kenzie.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Short Causes—Off Term, December—3534, Caswell vs. Genet; 3329, Maguire vs. Mathews; 3811, Theil vs. Koesting; 3574, First National Bank, Tarrytown, vs. New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; 3824, Smith vs. Genet et al.; 2613, Emberson vs. Hoge; 2841, Heims vs. Weygand; 2842, Bernard vs. Weygand; 3515, New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Dickinson et al.; 3368, Carnett vs. Boyle; 3394, Carroll vs. Herring; 3825, Pondier vs. Birmingham; 3567, George vs. Bird. February Issues—3902, Ripley vs. Hinds; 3789, Belloni vs. Freeborn, Jr.; 2275, Cutter vs. Fitch; 3930, Crandall vs. Roston; 3696, Coleman vs. Ward; 3703, Neigert vs. Mittnacht; 3904, Boettger vs. O'Connor; 3954, Byrne vs. Blaney; 2581, Butler vs. Lee; 3970, Lutz vs. Keyes; 3969, Same vs. Same; 3995, Morells vs. Palmer et al.; 3965, Abbott vs. Sache; 3982, Frankfeld vs. Schuster; 3477, Goelet et al. vs. Spofford; 3957, Same vs. Same; 3955, Garaghan vs. Wilson; 3921, Bouton vs. Steinbeck; 1237, Carvajal vs. Migel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild; 3785, Viermeister vs. Schwartung; 3326, Aldroch vs. Welch; 3264, Ferris vs. Morrall; 4368, Sleeper vs. Calkin et al.; 3382, Sanders vs. Sterling; 4407, McGowan vs. Askey et al.; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 2547, Baker et al. vs. Bourdin; 3153, Watermann vs. Fanner; 3340, Virtue et al. vs. Henberer; 3342, Liddy et al. vs. Thain; 3344, Decker, Jr., vs. Austin et. al.; 3346, Curnem vs. Hurdman; 3352, Celler vs. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—4171, Jadwin et al. vs. Raphael; 4344, Damell vs. Biers; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 1529, Pirsch vs. Kempner; 4419, Mahoney vs. Stopper et al.; 4111, Passit vs. Burke; 3890, Scandinavian Emigrant Protective Society vs. Coe; 3267, Heinrich vs. Craft; 3205, Johnson vs. Dunmeck; 4394, McIntyre vs. Johnston; 4466, Fosdick vs. Woolley; 3725, Shaw et al. vs. Clarke et al.; 3726, Fersenheiny vs. Clarke et al.; 4167, Schairchert vs. Fox; 4168, Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—August Reinhart, arson.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; granted.

Hall vs. Platt; Brown vs. Keys; Mansell vs. Thompson; Kingsland vs. Brinckerhoff; Luxton vs. Empire Peat Company; Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Dwyre; Chesterman vs. Pilidy; motions granted.

National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hill; Wood vs. Liesberger; in the matter of Peterson vs. Beebe; Meyer vs. Heath; motions granted with $10 costs.

Fowler vs. France; in the matter of Haviland et al., Duncan vs. Goodwin; memorandums.

Kiernan vs. Abbott; see opinion.

*By Judge Donohue.*

In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; Dambruann vs. Butterfield: motions denied.

Rivos vs. Shell; motion denied without costs.

Phillips vs. Melville; motion granted; $10 cost to abide event.

Ruggles vs. Madden; Hull vs. Sprat et al.; Bacon vs. Hammeken; Appleton vs. Bowles et al.; in the matter, &c., Peekskill Plow Works.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Grant vs. Hubbell; order signed.

Fraser vs. Doane; reference ordered.

Kimball vs. Morrison; order for judgment.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; motion dismissed.

Boylan vs. Dake et al.; motion granted.

Swift, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted, with an allowance of $75.

Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; order granted, with an allowance of $75.

Raynor vs. Hoagland; Davis vs. Stover; Brown vs. Doyle; Brown vs. Henderson; orders granted.

Lowell vs. Wiegand; see memorandum with Clerk at Special Term.

*By Judge Curtis.*

Lloyd vs. Burns; see opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Harris vs. Harris; motion denied.

Kelly vs. Kelly; Dobby vs. Dobby; decrees of divorce granted to plaintiffs.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*By Judge Larremore.*

TIME OF COMMENCING SUITS AGAINST A SHERIFF.

*James Walter Bowne vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.*—This action was brought against the defendant, as Sheriff, to recover money paid in a sale of real estate. It appeared that in 1870 the defendant advertised to sell in parcels, under several executions, property located in Thirty-seventh and Fifty-first streets and West Broadway, in this City. The sale was postponed until January, 1871, when it was sold in bulk, the plaintiff being the successful bidder at $1,100. He paid $620 on account, and then declined to complete the purchase. Defendant again put up the property, which was bid off by a party other than plaintiff at the same amount, $1,100. Plaintiff thereupon demanded the return of his $620, which was refused, and the present suit was instituted for its recovery. On the part of the defense the statute limiting the commencement of suits against the Sheriff to one year was invoked. On behalf of plaintiff it was contended that such statute did not apply to cases of money received on execution, and that in the present suit the right of action had accrued before the passage of the act. Judge Larremore held in favor of plaintiff.

Henry Brewster for plaintiff; A. O. Hall for defendant.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 Western Union.. 76¼ | 50 St. Louis & I. M.. 66 |
| 5000 do. 76⅜ | 600 Tol. & Wabash. 51¾ |
| 800 do.....c. 76⅜ | 100 do.....b10. 51⅞ |
| 100 Pacific Mail...s3. 42⅞ | 200 do. 51⅞ |
| 100 do. 42⅞ | 200 do. 52 |
| 200 do. 43 | 100 do. 52 |
| 100 do.....b3. 43⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 52 |
| 200 Harlem R.. 134 | 500 Han. & St. Jo.. 32¾ |
| 300 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104⅞ | 100 do.....c. 32¾ |
| 300 do.....b3.105 | 100 do.....b3. 32¾ |
| 800 do. 105 | 1100 do. 32⅞ |
| 800 Lake Shore. 82⅝ | 200 do. 33 |
| 200 do.....s3. 82⅜ | 100 do. 33 |
| 200 North-western..c. 59⅛ | 900 do. 33 |
| 100 do. 59 | 10 do. 33⅛ |
| 300 Union Pacific. 35⅝ | 100 do. 33¼ |
| 3300 do.....b3. 35¾ | 100 do.....b5. 33⅜ |
| 700 do.....c. 35¾ | 100 do.....b3. 33⅜ |
| 1900 do. 35⅝ | 100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3. 41⅜ |
| 600 do.....b3. 35⅞ | 100 do. 41½ |
| 5300 do. 35⅞ | 100 do. 42 |
| 200 Rock Island. 107¾ | 100 do. 41¾ |
| 200 do.....b3.107⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 32⅛ |
| 56 C., C., C. & I. 87¼ | 200 do. 32⅛ |
| 300 do. 87 | 100 do.....s3. 32⅛ |
| 50 do. 86¾ | 100 do. 32⅛ |
| 500 St Paul R.. 47 | 100 Atl. & Pac. P.. 21⅜ |
| 200 do. 47⅛ | 200 do. 21⅜ |
| 171 Del., L. & West.. 111⅞ | 100 do.....s3. 21½ |
| 500 do.....b3.112 | 100 do. 21½ |
| 100 do. 112 | 100 do. 21⅜ |
| 100 Bos., H. & Erie.. 2⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 21¼ |
| 100 do.....b3. 2⅛ | 100 do. 21⅜ |
| | 100 do.....c. 21¼ |
| | 500 Ohio & Miss.. 33⅛ |
| | 100 do.....b3. 33⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., b. c....120¾ | 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12.120¼ |
| 12,000 do.....12.120⅞ | 50,000 do. 120⅜ |
| 52,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R., 12....120½ | 22,500 U.S.5s,10-40C.116 |
| 6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....12.121 | 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12....116⅞ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn. 6s old... 86½ | 100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c 39 |
| 2,000 do. 87 | 15 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 92 |
| 3,000 Mo. 6s. 94⅞ | 400 L.S.&M.S.b.c..b3. 82½ |
| 48,000 do. 95 | 1000 do. 82⅜ |
| 5,000 N.Y.S. B.L., R.106⅞ | 200 do. 82¼ |
| 500 N.Y.C.6s,'83..c. 94½ | 1100 do.....s3. 82¼ |
| 3,000 do. 95 | 100 do. 82¼ |
| 15,000 N.Y.C.1st M.C.105½ | 400 Ill. Central...b. c. 106¾ |
| 14,000 Long Dock B.. 99 | 400 Un. Pac...b. c...s3. 35¾ |
| 7,000 Alb.&S. 1st M.102 | 1300 do.....b3. 35⅞ |
| 2,000 Alb.& S. 2d.. 99 | 100 do. 35⅞ |
| 17,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 98½ | 200 do.....b3. 35⅞ |
| 6,000 C. P.& Ash...n. 98 | 700 do. 35¾ |
| 18,000 L. S. Con. C.. 96½ | 200 do. 35⅝ |
| 6,000 Cen.Pac. G.B.. 96⅝ | 200 C.& N.W...b. c...c. 59⅛ |
| 2,000 do. 96⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 59⅛ |
| 4,000 do.....b3. 96½ | 100 do. 59 |
| 4,000 U.P.7s, L.G.. 82¼ | 100 do.....b3. 59 |
| 12,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 82½ | 100 do. 59⅛ |
| 2,000 U.P.R.R.1st M. 85½ | 100 do. 59 |
| 7,000 do. 85⅜ | 100 do. 58⅞ |
| 5,000 N. Mis. 1st M.. 87 | 100 do.....s3. 59 |
| 20,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. C. Gold B.. 86⅛ | 10 N. J. Central... 107¾ |
| 20,000 do. 86⅛ | 100 do.....b.c.107½ |
| 1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C.. 86¼ | 100 Chic.&R.I...b. c. 107¾ |
| 10,000 Dub.&S.C.2d d. 90 | 200 Miss.,K.&T.H..b3. 16 |
| 4,000 T.&W.1stM..c. 95¼ | 100 St.L., K.C.&N..Pf. 32 |
| 1,000 Mor.& E. 1st.c.106½ | 150 Chic.,B.&Q...b. c. 111¾ |
| 3,000 N. J. C. 1st...n.105 | 39 do. 111½ |
| 5,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d100¾ | 22 C. C. C.&Ind...b.c. 86¾ |
| 5,000 M.&St.P.8s.1st105½ | 100 do. 86 |
| 1,000 M. &St.P.7s,G. 89 | 22 do. 86 |
| 3,000 M.&St.P.2dM.. 81½ | 616 do. 86¼ |
| 5,000 Chic.&Mil.1st.. 94 | 100 do. 85½ |
| 1,000 do. 94¼ | 120 do. 85¾ |
| 4,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 94½ | 600 do. 85½ |
| 4,000 Bos.,H.&E.1st. 31⅜ | 24 do. 85⅝ |
| 1,000 do. 31¾ | 100 do. 85 |
| 5,000 Ches.&O. 1st.. 56 | 24 do. 85½ |
| 12,000 D.&H.R.B.,'84.103 | 200 do.....s3. 85 |
| 10 Bank of Repub..107 | 200 do. 84 |
| 11 Cen. Nat. Bank..100 | 225 do. 84¼ |
| 15 Fourth Nat. B'k.106 | 100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 47⅛ |
| 10 Bnk'& Brok' Ass. 90 | 300 do. 47 |
| 30 Cons. Coal.. 49 | 100 do. 46⅞ |
| 100 do. 49 | 100 do.....s3. 46⅞ |
| 900 W.U.Tel...b. c...b3. 76 | 100 do.....c. 46⅞ |
| 700 do. 76½ | 100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 74 |
| 300 do.....s3. 76⅜ | 100 do. 73⅞ |
| 400 do. 76⅜ | 200 Del.,L.&West.. 111⅞ |
| 800 do. 76¼ | 100 do.....b3.112 |
| 100 do. 76¼ | 200 do.....b.c.112 |
| 100 do.....b3. 76½ | 24 do. 112 |
| 100 do. 76⅜ | 500 do.....b3.112½ |
| 300 do. 76¼ | 206 do. 112 |
| 500 do.....b3. 76¼ | 200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33¼ |
| 100 do. 76¼ | 100 do. 33⅛ |
| 100 Am. Dis. Tel.b. c. 60¼ | 100 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 52⅛ |
| 200 do. 60 | 500 do. 52 |
| 200 Pac.M.S.S.Co..b. c. 43⅛ | 900 do. 51⅞ |
| 100 do.....c. 43⅛ | 300 do. 51¾ |
| 100 do.....b3. 43¼ | 100 do. 51⅞ |
| 600 do. 43¼ | 100 St. L. & I. M.. 65 |
| 200 do. 43⅛ | 100 do. 65¾ |
| 100 do. 43 | 200 do. 65½ |
| 100 do. 42⅞ | 100 do. 65 |
| 100 do. 43⅛ | 50 N. Y., N. H. & H..131 |
| 10 Adams Express.. 96 | 300 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 33⅛ |
| 50 do.....b. c. 95½ | 200 do. 33¼ |
| 10 U. S. Express.. 72½ | 300 do. 33 |
| 200 do. 72¼ | 300 do. 32⅞ |
| 62 Wells-Far. E..b. c. 77½ | 400 do. 32¾ |
| 100 N.Y.C.&H. b. c.b3.105⅛ | 200 do. 32¾ |
| 200 do.....s3.105 | 100 do.....b3. 32⅜ |
| 200 do.....s3.104⅞ | 200 At.& Pac. Pf. b. c. 21⅛ |
| 30 do. 105 | 100 do.....b15. 21⅜ |
| 500 do. 104⅞ | 100 do. 21¼ |
| 200 Erie....b. c...s3. 48⅛ | 100 do. 20½ |
| 300 do. 48⅛ | 200 do.....s3. 21⅛ |
| 100 do. 48⅛ | 100 Col. C. & I. C..b.c. 32⅛ |
| 200 do. 48⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 32 |
| 100 do. 48¼ | 100 do. 32 |
| 100 Harlem.. 133⅞ | 100 do. 32⅛ |
| 200 do.....b. c.133⅜ | 100 do.....b10. 32⅛ |
| | 200 do. 32 |
| | 200 do.....c. 32 |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Western Union.. 76⅛ | 400 Pacific Mail... 43⅛ |
| 200 do. 76⅜ | 100 Lake Shore R.... 82⅛ |
| 500 do.....b3. 76½ | 200 do.....b3. 82⅝ |
| 1800 do. 76½ | 200 do. 82⅜ |
| 1500 do. 76⅝ | 200 do. 82⅜ |
| 800 do. 76⅝ | 200 North-west'n Pf.. 75¾ |
| 500 do.....s3. 76⅛ | 100 Ohio & Miss.. b10. 33⅝ |
| 2400 do. 76¼ | 100 H. & St. J. R.... 32⅞ |
| 1200 do. 76⅜ | 400 do. 33 |
| 800 do.....b3. 76¾ | 100 do. 33 |
| 600 do.....s3. 76⅛ | 400 do. 33 |
| 600 do. 76¾ | 100 At. & Pac. Pf...b3. 21¾ |
| 100 A. & P. Tel.. 18 | 500 Tol. & Wab. R.... 52 |
| 100 Am. Dist. Tel.. 60 | 100 do. 52⅛ |
| 300 N. Y. C. & H...b3.105 | 200 do. 52⅛ |
| 500 do. 105 | 100 do.....s3. 52 |
| 200 Harlem R.. 133¾ | 100 do. 52 |
| 100 Bos., H. & E R.. 2 | 100 do.....b3. 52 |
| 400 St. Paul......b3. 47 | 100 do. 51⅞ |
| 200 do. 47 | 100 do. 52 |
| 100 do. 46⅞ | 100 Del., L. & W.... 111⅞ |
| 600 do. 47 | 100 do.....b30. 112 |
| 500 Union Pac......b3. 35¾ | 200 do. 112 |
| 100 do. 35⅝ | 100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 32⅛ |
| 100 North-western.. 59 | 200 do. 32⅛ |
| 800 do.....b3. 59⅛ | 200 do.....b30. 32⅛ |
| 100 do. 59⅛ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $17,000 Mo. State 6s.. 95 | 100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 82¼ |
| 4,000 M. & St. P. 7s Gold.......b. c. 89 | 1000 do. 82¼ |
| 13,000 W.Pacific.b.c. 87⅝ | 100 do. 82⅝ |
| 5,000 Un. P. 10s In. 82 | 200 do. 82⅜ |
| 5,000 do.....b. c. 82⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 82½ |
| 1,000 C., C.& I. 1st. 90 | 82 Mich. Cen. b. c. 91¼ |
| 3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 82 | 200 Un. Pac...b. c. b3. 35⅝ |
| 3,000 N. Y. C.1st C.105¾ | 100 do. 35⅝ |
| 3,000 B., H. & E.1st. 31⅝ | 100 do. 35⅝ |
| 2,00 B.,H.&E.Gtd. 46 | 100 do.....c. 35⅝ |
| 1,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s.103¾ | 100 do.....s12. 35⅜ |
| 30,000 L. S. C. Coup. 96½ | 400 C. & P. Gtd..b. c. 87½ |
| 1,000 P.R.ofMo.1st. 80 | 300 C. & N.W.b. c. s3. 59 |
| 1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 85 | 100 do. 59 |
| 20 B'k of Commerce.117 | 200 do. 59 |
| 200 D. & H. Canal Co.117½ | 100 do. 58⅞ |
| 500 W. Union.b.c. b3. 76⅜ | 100 C., C. C. & I.. 85 |
| 1400 do. 76⅝ | 100 do. 85 |
| 300 do. 76⅜ | 100 do. 84¾ |
| 600 do.....s3. 76½ | 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 47 |
| 700 do. 76⅝ | 200 do. 47 |
| 300 do. 76⅜ | 800 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 51⅞ |
| 500 do.....b3. 76⅝ | 100 do.....b3. 51⅞ |
| 300 do. 76½ | 600 D.L. & W.b.c.b3.112 |
| 200 Am. D. Tel....b. c. 60 | 200 Ohio & M....b. c. 33⅛ |
| 100 Quicksilver...b. c. 33 | 200 do. 33 |
| 100 Pacific M.....b. c. 43 | 50 Morris & Essex.. 92½ |
| 100 do.....c. 43 | 100 H.& St.Jo.b.c.b30. 33⅛ |
| 25 do. 42¾ | 100 do. 32⅞ |
| 10 U. S. Express.. 72 | 50 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b. c. 41½ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.1 5 | 100 do. 41⅜ |
| 300 do. 104⅞ | 100 St.L.&I.M.b.c.b3. 65 |
| 200 Harlem.. 134 | 100 do.....b30. 64½ |
| 200 do.....b. c.133⅞ | 100 do. 64½ |
| 200 do. 133⅝ | 200 Mo., K. & T...b. c. 15½ |
| 100 R. & Saratoga.. 106 | 100 do. 15¼ |
| | 100 St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf.b. c.b30. 32¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $4,000 U. S 5-20 C., '64....120½ | 4,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....119¼ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....120 | 10,000 do. 119½ |
| 2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....119⅜ | 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....120½ |
| | 1,500 do. 120⅜ |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 West. Union...b3. 76½ | 200 Lake Shore...b3.. 82¼ |
| 300 do. 76½ | 1000 do. 82¼ |
| 200 do.....s3. 76½ | 200 do. 82⅜ |
| 500 do. 76⅝ | 1500 do. 82⅜ |
| 300 do. 76⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 82½ |
| 800 do.....s3. 76⅝ | 700 do.....s3. 82⅜ |
| 1600 do.....b3. 76¾ | 300 do. 82⅝ |
| 1000 do. 76¾ | 100 Union Pacific.. 35⅝ |
| 1700 do.....b3. 76⅞ | 300 do.....s3. 35½ |
| 400 do. 76⅞ | 200 do.....b3. 35⅝ |
| 200 do.....b3. 77 | 700 do. 35⅝ |
| 8300 do.....s3. 76⅞ | 100 St. Paul.. 46⅞ |
| 500 do. 77 | 100 do. 47⅛ |
| 700 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 20 Del., L. & W.. 112 |
| 400 do. 77⅛ | 200 Harlem.. 133 |
| 100 do.....b3. 77¼ | 300 do. 133⅝ |
| 100 Pacific Mail.. 43½ | 300 do. 133½ |
| 700 do. 43 | 400 North-west....b3. 59⅛ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & H...b3.105 | 200 do.....b3. 59¼ |
| 1400 do. 105 | 100 do.....s3 59⅛ |
| 100 Erie.. 48⅝ | 100 do.....b10. 59⅛ |
| 100 C., C. C. & I.. 84½ | 400 do.....b3. 59¼ |
| 200 do. 84⅝ | 100 St. L. & I. M....b4. 65 |
| 300 B.,H. & E.. 2 | 200 Han. & St. Jo.. 32¼ |
| 100 Mich. Central.. 91½ | 200 do. 32¾ |
| 100 Ohio & M.. 33¼ | 100 C., C. & I. C.. 32⅛ |
| 100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 51¾ | 100 do.....b3. 32⅛ |
| 800 do.....b3. 51⅞ | 100 At. & P. Pf.....b3. 21¾ |
| 500 do. 51⅞ | 400 do. 21¼ |
| 700 do. 51⅞ | |
| 200 do.....b3. 52⅛ | |

THURSDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The Stock market, with pretty firm quotations, rather dragged through the forenoon, and the business done was below the recent average in the Railroads and Western Telegraph. But late in the day new life was imparted to Telegraph by large orders to buy, which carried up the price one ₩ cent., to 77¼ ₩ cent., and by sympathy made a pretty strong market on other Stocks.

The sales of Gold were at 112⅝@112¾ ₩ cent. The speculation in the Room is not very spirited, and neither *Bull* nor *Bear* manifest much confidence in the future of the market. Both seem to tire of acting upon the ever-varying telegrams from Washington, and there is quite as little encouragement to speculate upon the course of the Foreign Exchange, which is barely steady to-day, on actual Street sales, of $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling.

Money is easy at 5 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on prime mercantile paper, and 8@10 ₩ cent. on fair names not accommodated at Bank at 7 ₩ cent.

The Public Funds continue to strengthen upon the Cable quotations for Coupon Stock and the Domestic investment demand for Registered Stock. In the Southern State Bonds the Tennessees attract buyers at advancing prices, and the Railway Mortgages, it will be noticed from the quotations, are generally firm and in good demand.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 19.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 113¾ | 114½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 121 | 121½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 120¼ | 120⅜ |
| American Gold | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 84½ | $4 84½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 104¾ | 105 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 42¾ | 43⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 47 | 47¼ |
| Western Union | 76¼ | 77¼ |
| Union Pacific | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 82⅜ | 82½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 51¾ | 52⅛ |
| Harlem | 133½ | 133½ |
| North-west | 59 | 59¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 75⅞ | 75⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 31⅞ | 32⅛ |
| Adams Express | 95 | 96 |
| United States Express | 72 | 72¼ |
| Wells Fargo Express | 77 | 77½ |
| American Express | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 111½ | 112 |
| Central New-Jersey | 107¼ | 107½ |
| Panama | 116¾ | 116½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 73¾ | 74 |
| Erie | 48½ | 48¾ |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 20⅞ | 21⅛ |

The Sub-Treasury took in for Gold Customs to-day $324,000, and paid out $142,000 Gold on the Principal of the Public Debt, and $61,000 Gold Interest.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.. 95 | H. & St. Jo. 8s C. M. 84 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.. 91 | Del., L. & West. 2d..104 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.. 92 | Del., L. & W. 7s C..103¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...100 | Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 95¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 1st Reg..104½ | T. & W.1st St. L. D. 87½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 1st Coup.105 | Han. & Naples 1st.. 80½ |
| Erie 1st Ext.....102½ | Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83.....100½ | Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 84½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 98¼ | Gal. & Chic. Ext....102 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 95 | Gal. & Chic. 2d..... 97 |
| Long Dock Bonds.... 98⅞ | Chic., R. I. & Pac....103 |
| Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....101½ | Morris & Essex 2d.. 99½ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds... 99 | N. J. Cen. 1st New..105 |
| Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 98¾ | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..100¾ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d... 99 | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 98 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F....101½ | Clev. & Pitts.C.S.F. 95 |
| Clev. & Tol. N. Bds. 96 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 98 |
| Clev., P. & A. O. Bs. 97 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 88 |
| Clev., P. & A. N. Bs. 98 | Chic. & Alton S. F..100 |
| Buff. & Erie N. Bds. 96 | Chic. & Alton 1st....102 |
| L. Shore D. Bds..... 96½ | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93 |
| L. Shore C. C. Bds... 96 | Ohio & Miss. Con.... 92¼ |
| L. Shore C. R. Bds... 96 | Ohio & Miss. 2d..... 81 |
| Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.. 96¾ | St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 94 |
| Cen. Pac. G. Bds..... 96⅜ | M. & St.P.1st 8sP.D.105¼ |
| C. Pac. State A. Bs..103 | M.&S.P.1st 73-10P.d 94½ |
| West. Pac. Bds..... 87⅜ | M. & St. P.7s G.R.D. 88½ |
| Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 85¼ | M.& St.P.1st LaC.D. 92 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 81½ | M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 81½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75..102½ | M. & St.P.1st I.&D. 82 |
| Belle.& S.Ill.R.1st8s. 93 | M. & St.P.1st H.&D. 80 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99½ | M.& St. P.1st C.&M. 80 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 80½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d In. 78 | Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 94¼ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F..100 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 89½ |
| Chic. & N. W. I. Bs. 98 | Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 66 |
| Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. 93 | Tol., P. & W. W. D. 81 |
| Chic. & N. W. E. Bs. 89 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101 |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st...100 | Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 31⅝ |
| C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 86⅛ | Bos., H. & Erie G.... 44⅝ |
| C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s S.F.101 | Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 73½ |
| North Mo. 1st...... 87 | B., C.R.& M.1st7s g. 60 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 19.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 100¼ | 100½ |
| City 6s, New | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy | 123¼ | 123½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 103½ | 103¾ |
| Reading | 115½ | 115¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅞ | 60 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 43¼ | 43½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 22⅛ | 22¼ |
| Northern Central | 37½ | 38 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 93 | 93¼ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 97½ | 98 |

Free Banking would appear to be reasonably popular with all shades of financial opinion in Congress. The difference, however, as to how and upon what terms this boon is to be granted to the country, is really as wide as the poles. Mr. Sherman resists the question unless coupled, not exactly with Specie payments on our Greenbacks, but the funding of Greenbacks into a Funded 5 ₩ cent. Stock. But Mr. Sherman, in surrendering absolute payments in Gold, and by his loss of temper in the debate of last week, has lost his leadership in the Senate on the financial problem. By admitting that early unconditional Gold payments are impracticable, while insisting that a 5 ₩ cent. Stock should be tendered for Greenbacks, with the authority to reissue the latter as rapidly as they are funded and as the public confidence and the wants of the Treasury may call for such reissue, (and he seems to concede that this popular circulation will be perpetuated,) he wholly abandons the theory of a strictly Hard Money basis. If, therefore, he really favors Free Banking it must, by inference, be upon the Greenback basis. This is all that Mr. Morton, Mr. Logan, and the Southern Senators would ask. They say that if the restrictions upon National Banking and the National Bank circulation be not removed, to the relief of the South and West, that are *now* able, but were not in a situation at the close of the war, to avail of the full privileges of the system, they will have either to return to the old State Bank system or demand a redistribution of $50,000,000 to $80,000,000 of the present circulation, at the cost of the New-England and New-York Banks, which they have no wish to do in the face of the declaration of the Rhode Island and other Senators that the North and East have no more Currency at present than business requires.

The prospect seems to be that Free Banking and the restoration of $44,000,000 to the Greenback Circulation, of which $27,500,000 has already been used, so as to go back to the authorized maximum, will be enacted by the present Congress. The point of difference to be settled is simply whether Free Banking shall or shall not be made to depend upon redeeming or funding, (subject to reissue,) of $400,000,000 Greenbacks, or any part thereof, *by arbitrary legislation.*

In answer to several inquiries from correspondents as to the status of the Chesapeake and Ohio Mortgage and the funding of the arrearages of Interest, we are enabled to state that more than one-half of the Bondholders have signified their assent to funding the Coupons. The Company announce from their office, No. 9 Nassau street:

"This Company is now ready to issue Income Bonds to the holders of its Six ₩ Cent. Mortgage Bonds, as proposed in its circulars, dated Oct. 31, and Nov. 21, 1873, viz.: For Coupons Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, from the Six ₩ Cent. Bonds. Holders of the Company's Six ₩ Cent. Bonds, having coupons attached, are requested to surrender the coupons above specified to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, taking that Company's receipt therefor. The Income Bonds will be issued at this office, on presentation of the receipts given by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Holders of the Company's Registered Six ₩ Cent. Bonds having coupons detached, will please call at this office and execute a release for the interest due and to become due to the dates specified in said circulars, and receive Income Bonds therefor. Holders of Coupon Bonds may, if they prefer, surrender or inclose the coupons to be funded, directly to this office, and they will be deposited with the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Income Bond or Bonds will be inclosed to the person from whom the said coupons are received."


# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ $185,000 ELIZABETH CITY FUNDED DEBT bonds, authorized "by virtue of the city charter and the supplement approved March 17, 1870," due Jan. 1, 1893, with interest at 7 per cent., semi-annually, deliverable in $500, $1,000, or $5,000, either registered or coupon, for sale at 94 and interest.

The total funded debt of Elizabeth, including the above amount, representing her public parks, market-house, school buildings, fire-engine houses, and other city property, is but $882,000, for which annual tax levy is provided by law to pay interest and for sinking fund.

The City of Elizabeth is the most thriving of any in the vicinity of New-York, and has always paid both principal and interest promptly at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds of the city due at any time in 1874 will be taken at par and interest in exchange for the above-named bonds.

AARON G. CRANE,

FEB. 17, 1874. No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.


# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 32 | Hides, No | 2,062 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 3 | Hides, bales | 46 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,978 | Leather, sides | 13,092 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 45 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 59 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 19 | Resin, bbls | 324 |
| Eggs, bbls | 857 | Oil-cake, pks | 1,950 |
| Flour, bbls | 12,451 | Pork, pks | 607 |
| Wheat, bushels | 115,760 | Cut-meats, pks | 2,686 |
| Corn, bushels | 68,000 | Grease, pks | 27 |
| Oats, bushels | 35,525 | Lard, pks | 2,080 |
| Rye, bushels | 8,850 | Stearine, pks | 82 |
| Malt, bushels | 5,500 | Butter, pks | 2,505 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,200 | Cheese, pks | 3,354 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 401 | Tallow, pks | 192 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 161 | Dressed Hogs, No | 3,809 |
| Beans, bbls | 757 | Pea-nuts, bags | 76 |
| Peas, bushels | 600 | Starch, bxs | 1,950 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 1,000 | Tobacco, hhds | 138 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 200 | Tobacco, bxs., & cs | 445 |
| Hemp, bales | 18 | Whisky, bbls | 1,184 |
| Hops, bales | 33 | Wool, bales | 74 |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—2,123 bxs. Bacon, 6 bxs. Clocks, 57 pks. Game, 4,032 bxs. Cheese, 900 bbls. Flour, 501 bales Cotton, 497 tcs. Lard, 8 bbls. Tongues, 10 hhds. Feet, 10 tcs. Heads.

By the ship Abeona, for Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Resin, 218 hhds. Tallow, 23,884 bushels Wheat, 126 tcs. Lard, 998 bbls. Flour, 1,790 bushels Peas.

By the bark Wallace, for Rotterdam—4,069 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vesterlide, for Rotterdam—21.840 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—1,358 bales Cotton, 30,675 bushels Wheat, 301 bales Leather, 405 bags Clover-seed, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 10 cases Tobacco, 25 cases Machinery.

By the bark Agnes Campbell, for Portland Roads—4,298 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

BRICKS.—A very slow movement has been noted in nearly all kinds, and previous nominal basis as to rates.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, sales having been confined to small job lots, at former rates. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quite dull, but steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13½c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Granada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Trade in Rio and Santos has been quite dull, with values quoted more or less nominal. The stock in first hands here to-day was 51,159 bags, and at the out-ports 25,637 bags, with 91,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been very quiet and irregular as to values. The recent movements in other than Rios and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 15,230 mats Java, ex Clara and Atlantic King, sold before arrival on private terms; 2,560 bags Maracaibo, ex Spring Bird, sold before arrival on private terms; 210 bags Mexican, sold for consumption within our range; 800 bags San Domingo, shipped to Havre by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, here, is 20,921 bags, and 55,578 mats, including 4,029 bags, and 55,578 mats Java, 5,426 bags Maracaibo, 2,847 bags Porto Rico, 2,735 bags Jamaica, 2,692 bags Mexican, 1,123 bags Laguayra, 855 bags San Domingo, 659 bags Costa Rica, and 545 bags Savanilla. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 23¼c.@23½c.; fair, 24½c.@24¾c.; good, 25½c.@25¾c.; prime, 26¼c.@26½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23¼c.@27c., gold; Java, 28c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@26c.; Laguayra, 25½c.@27c.; Savanilla, 24½c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@26c.; Mexican, 25c.@26c.; San Domingo, 21½c.@23c.; and Jamaica, 24c.@26c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed for early delivery, with prices quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb.; sales, 1,314 bales, (of which 150 bales were to arrive,) including 515 bales to shippers, 695 bales to spinners, 4 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery a more active movement has been reported, but at a decline of ¼c. ₩ lb., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,500 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 16,900 bales to-day,) with 2,600 more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15⅜c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 15 5-32c.; May, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17⅛c.; August, 17½c.@17 9-16c.; A sale of 300 bales, free on board, at Philadelphia, basis of Low Middling, was reported at 15c., with freight quoted at 3d. ₩ lb., for Liverpool. The receipts at the port to-day were 1,978 bales, including 782 bales from Norfolk, 20 bales from Baltimore, and 1,176 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,385 bales, and thus far this week, 99,899 bales, against 108,927 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 2,926,293 bales, against 2,585,523 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—exports to Great Britain, 33,504 bales; exports to the Continent, 21,888 bales. Stock—In New-York, 123,811 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 857,947 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Ala. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 13⅞ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14 15-16 | 14 15-16 |
| Low Middling | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Middling | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Good Middling | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—A much tamer movement has been reported in State and Western Flour since the very free dealings in shipping Extras mentioned in our last. The offerings of lines of shipping Extras for early delivery have been moderate on the basis of previous quotations, but the bids have been 5c.@15c. ₩ bbl. under the views of sellers, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Some 7,500 bbls. were reported sold, mostly Western stock, to arrive soon, at about quoted figures. Superfine and No. 2 Stock has been very scarce and held with increasing confidence, with a comparatively good inquiry noted for the better qualities of both grades. A restricted trade has been noted in trade and family extras, prices of which have been depressed, under rather more urgent offerings. The sales reported since our last have been 18,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; good to fancy do. at $6 90@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80 for early delivery; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 25 ₩ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour | |
| Sour Flour | $4 50@$5 75 |
| Superfine State and Western | 3 50@ 6 00 |
| Extra State | 5 75@ 6 30 |
| Extra City | 6 60@ 8 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 75@ 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 8 10@ 9 50 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 65@ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 45@ 6 85 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 7 10@10 50 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 7 00@10 50 |
| Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative | 7 00@11 00 |
| | 6 75@11 00 |

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 85 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras, ₩ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been rather quiet, but quoted steady, at $4 90@$6 for poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 290 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in rather more request, within the range or from $4@$4 45 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25 for good; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 550 bbls., mostly Western Yellow, the poorer grades of which are very difficult to place.... Bag-meal is quiet within the range of $1 43@$1 50 for Coarse; $1 50@$1 60 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ₩ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at from $6 25@$8 bbl.

FRUIT—Further sales of 30,000 bxs. Raisins have been reported, closing firm at $3 10 for Layer and $3 45@$3 50 for loose Muscatel; market otherwise quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand for both shipment and milling purposes, and prices have been quoted rather less firm within yesterday's closing range, for other than strictly prime, especially Milwaukee stock, which has been most wanted, and held with confidence. Winter Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 57@$1 60 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, car lots, the latter rate for choice; $1 60 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 58 for do., in store; $1 54@$1 56 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter for full lines or boat loads, part to arrive soon; $1 52@$1 53 for very good to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 52 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 45@$1 58 for inferior to choice ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 62@$1 65 for Red Western, odd lots; $1 63 for Red Canada, in bond....Corn has been in comparative moderate demand, and new has declined materially, closing heavily under more urgent offerings. The export call has been tame. Old stock, dull and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels at 72c.@78c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, closing weak at 74c.@75c. for very good average lots; 74c.@80c. for new Yellow, closing at 74c.@76c. for fair to strictly prime; 76c.@80c. for new White Western; 76c.@80c. for new and old Mixed Western, car stock. ....Rye quiet at from $1 02½@$1 08 for odd car loads and lines or boat loads, the latter scarce....Barley dull and nominal....The better qualities of Barley-malt were scarce and wanted at about previous prices; 3,000 bushels choice State sold on private terms....Oats advanced 1c.@1½c. a bushel on lighter offerings and a good demand, chiefly from trade sources. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, closing firmly at 62c. for prime; 61c.@63c. for White do.; 58½c.@60c. for Mixed State, from track and afloat, and 61c. for ordinary White State....Feed in demand and quoted at from $24@$30 for ordinary to very choice stock ₩ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair average inquiry noted for supplies, mostly in a jobbing way, with Bale Hay quoted about steady at $1 05@$1 10 and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do. 60c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17; ₩ ton.

HIDES—Have been more active at the recently modified prices; sales, 4,700 Buenos Ayres, 5,600 Rio Grande, 1,600 Montevideo, 3,600 Dry California, part to arrive, 3,500 Dry Texas, and 370 Wet-salted do., on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade has been quite tame, in most kinds of stock, which have been quoted more or less nominal as to values, on the basis of previous figures.

LEATHER—Business has been moderately active, with values quoted essentially unaltered. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₩ lb....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 39c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 35c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₩ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 375 bbls. were reported sold at 70c.@75c. ₩ gallon; stock estimated at 14,700 bbls. Foreign scarce and quiet; stock confined to 327 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@6 c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request, especially the better grades, at steady rates; sales, 400 bbls. Strained $2 45; 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $2 50; 400 bbls. No. 2, $2 87½; 1,500 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $4 75@$6 25 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $3 12½@$3 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at rather easier prices; sales, 200 bbls. merchantable at 48c.; and 100 bbls. buyer March, at 51c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Of Linseed, 45,000 gallons were reported sold at 95c.@96c. Lard-oil quiet at 84c.@86c. Other kinds unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been purchased since our last to the extent of 4,000 bbls., deliverable in weekly amounts from the second week in March to the first week in April, inclusive, at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and 15,000 bbls., May option, at 8⅛c., closing weak at 7½c. for early delivery, 7¾c. for March, and 8c. for April and May option....Refined quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 15½c., March at 16c., and April at 16½c. And early deliveries at Philadelphia at 14¾c. Refined, in cases, inactive at 21c.@22c.....Naphtha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand and rather weak in price. Sales for early delivery confined to 150 bbls. new Western Mess within the range of $15 75@$16; 200 bbls. old do. at $14 75, with Prime Mess and extra Prime quoted as before. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $15 70 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs moderately sought after, with City quoted at 7c.@7½c., and Western at 6⅝c.@7c., showing rather less firmness....Cut-meats quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted for City bulk stock; Western dull. Sales include 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9½c.; 10 bxs. Bellies, 17 lbs., at 8⅝c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 11c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@12¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; 500 Smoked do. at 8½c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6⅜c....A fair demand has been noted for Bacon, which has been held with firmness. Shippers have been buying moderately. Sales include 200 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c.; 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8½c.@8 9-16c., with City quoted at 8⅝c.; 2,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February options, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., and 500 bxs. do. and do., March, at 8⅝c.... There has been a more active movement reported in Western Steam Lard, the early delivery dealings having been in good part for export, but, under liberal offerings, prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. lower. City Steam quiet, but without material changes as to values. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,000 tcs. strictly prime Western Steam, (mainly for shipment,) chiefly at 9½c.; 1,200 tcs. good to contract grade do. at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 90 tcs. Western Kettle at 9½c.; 150 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c., and 500 tcs. Refined within the range of 9⅝c.@9¾. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February option, at 9⅜c.; 2,750 tcs., March, at 9 5-16c. @9 7-16c., closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 2,500 tcs., April, at 9½c.@9 9-16c., closing at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; and 3,000 tcs., May, at 9⅝c., closing at 9⅝c. And of Western Kettle, 100 tcs. Choice, March option, at 9¾c. ....Beef has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales, 120 bbls. new stock, within the range; and 500 bbls. old on private terms. We quote the range from $10 50 @$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ₩ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $24@$26 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs remain about as last quoted.

RICE—Has been comparatively dull and rather weak as to prices since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 25 @$8 75 for common to choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 15,400 bags.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10 @$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited request and quoted nominal at 8¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and held with firmness; 200 bags sold at 9⅜c., and 300 bags, to arrive, at 9¼c. ₩ lb. Rough Flax dull at $2 35@$2 50, the latter an extreme. Timothy quiet within the range of from $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed dull at $2 65@$2 67½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at about previous prices, including Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, Trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, Untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have been quite moderately sought after, but held with confidence, including Tampico, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacao, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency, ₩ lb.

SOAP—The inquiry has been good, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted steady at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. P. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally inactive but held firmly. Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 07½@$1 10; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been very moderately inquired for, mostly on refining account, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 495 hhds. and 1,146 bxs., including 208 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 400 bxs. do. at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 250 hhds. Cienfuegos (reported) on private terms; 300 bxs. Clayed, also on private terms; 37 hhds. Melado at 6c.; 146 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7¼c., and 300 bxs. damaged stock at 7¼c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars in less demand and less firm, with hard quoted at 10¼c.@10½c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ₩ lb. The movements in raw Sugar since Feb. 1 have been summed up thus:

| | Hhds. | Bxs. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Feb. 1, 1874 | 17,397 | 11,958 | 205,727 | 256 |
| Receipts since Feb. 1 | 12,060 | 13,755 | 43,906 | 2,261 |
| Total | 27,457 | 25,713 | 249,633 | 2,517 |
| Sales since Feb. 1 | 16,010 | 11,367 | 107,957 | 1,939 |
| Stock Feb. 19, 1874 | 13,447 | 14,346 | 141,676 | 578 |
| Stock Feb. 20, 1873 | 15,671 | 29,529 | 77,380 | 1,346 |

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow in fair demand and held with firmness; sales, 152,000 lbs. very good to strictly prime at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ₩ lb....Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Western sold at 9¼c.; City, in hhds., quoted at 9½c....Of Grease, 86 tcs. were sold at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 00½ ₩ gallon; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been rather quiet to-day. The available supply of room has been quite moderate, and ship-owners have been somewhat firmer in their views, checking business, though the demand for accommodation has been fair, mostly from Grain, Provision, and Cotton shippers. The chartering movement in the local market has been on a limited scale. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been scarce and wanted, held at extreme rates. Tonnage has been in light request for the Grain trade at about former figures. The outport business has been moderate....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 500 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 200 bags Clover-seed on private terms; 100 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₩ ton. Also, a British bark, 608 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 11-16d., with option of the Continent at ¾d., or the Baltic at 13-16d. ₩ lb. And a British brig, 278 tons, reported, with Produce, from Demerara, at 40s., with option of London....For London, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9¾d. ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 4½d. ₩ 280 lbs. Also, a British ship, 992 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the Continent, a British ship, (to arrive,) with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, on private terms; another, 996 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (privileges excluding Dutch ports,) on private terms, quoted at about 6s. 6d.@6s. 7½d. ₩ bbl....For Amsterdam, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Gibraltar and Cadiz, an American brig, 425 tons, rumored with general cargo, without reliable particulars....For Cuba, an American bark, 307 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, an American bark, 327 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back, an American brig, 275 tons, at 50c....For Porto Rico and back, a British schooner, 197 tons, at 50c....For Demerara and back, and American schooner, 299 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 278 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; quoted at about 55c. ₩ bbl....For Boston, a British brig, 332 tons, with salt, reported from St. Martin's, at 13c....For ports north of Hatteras, a British schooner, 188 tons, with sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at 5c.; an American bark, 388 tons, an American brig, 297 tons, and an American schooner, 343 tons, with do. from Cardenas, at $6; an American bark, about 425 tons, with do., from Matanzas, on private terms; another with Sugar, in hhds. and bxs., from do., at $6 and $1 75; an American schooner, with Sugar, in hhds. from do., at $5; an American brig, with Molasses, from do., at $4....For New-York, an American bark, 578 tons, with Coffee, reported from Batavia, at 80s.; a Dutch bark, 756 tons, with do., reported from Pedang, at 77s. 6d.; an American schooner, 271 tons, with Sugar and Melado, reported from Ponce, P. R., at $5 and $4 50; another, 130 tons, with Coffee, from do., at 40c.; a British brig, 116 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Mayagues, at 40c., and $3 75, gold, with option of Baltimore; a British schooner, 146 tons, with Produce, reported from San Domingo, at $6, gold; an American brig, 301 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $6; another, 282 tons; another, 247 tons, and another, 204 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at $6; an American bark, 451 tons, with do., from do., at $6 12½; an American schooner, 214 tons, with do., from do., at $6 25.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cotton irregular, active, and lower; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,812 bales; gross, 4,625 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,391 bales; to France, 1,763 bales; coastwise, 309 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 341,234 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 1,753 bales; exports coastwise, 27 bales; to Great Britain, 4,967 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 114,682 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,341 bales; exports to France, 1,431 bales; coastwise, 1,722 bales; sales, 1,385 bales; stock, 91,168 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,129 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,081 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,248 bales; coastwise, 1,867 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 67,938 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,019 bales; exports to France, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 482 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54.24..

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 19; No. 2 Spring, $1 17, cash; $1 18@$1 18¼, March; $1 20½@$1 20¾, April; No. 3 Spring, $1 13½@$1 14; Rejected, $1 06. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, cash, nearly nominal at 56⅝c.; March, 57c.@57¼c.; April, 58c.; May, 62c.; New No. 2 Mixed, 52c.; Rejected, old, 52c.@52½c.; new, 49½c.@50c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, sellers, at 42c., cash; 42¼c., March; Rejected, 38½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, fresh, 84½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring regular, $1 70@$1 75; fresh, $1 71; North-western, $1 85; No. 3 Spring, $1 60@$1 62. Pork dull and a shade lower at $14 10@$14 15, cash or March; $14 35, April. Lard quiet and weak at $8 80@$8 85, cash or March; $9, April. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, $7 40; Short Clear Middles, $7 70 ₩ cwt., all loose, spot. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 8½c.@8⅝c., Short Clear Middles, 8¾c.@8⅞c., all packed. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 20. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 95c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 17,783 bushels; Corn, 42,119 bushels; Oats, 34,352 bushels; Barley, 5,324 bushels, and Rye, 1,955 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels, and Oats, 27,300 bushels. Flour in good demand; Western-ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 40@$1 43; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 68; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in better demand; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.; 1,600 bushels do. at 75c.; 2,000 bushels do. new, on track, at 71c. Oats quiet; Western held at 52c. Barley firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Chicago No. 3 at $1 80; quoted Canada, $1 90 @$2; Western, $1 55@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 95@$2. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 40@$1 43. Corn quiet at 58c.@61c. Oats steady at 46.@53c. Rye steady at $1 01@$1 03 for No. 2. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, $1 80@$1 85. Butter firm. Pork quiet and weak at $15. Lard quiet and weak; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats heavy and weak; sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c., spot; 5¾c., March, at Peoria, all loose; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c., packed, spot; 8c., buyer April, loose; Clear Sides quoted 7¾c.@7⅞c., loose. Bacon dull; small sales; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Live Hogs active; sales of light grades at $5 10@$5 75; heavy grades sold at $5 90@$6 05; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Whisky active at a decline; sales at 94c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring closed better; small sales of No. 2 at $1 20; No. 3 Fall, $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 56. Corn firmer; White Mixed, 62c. at East St. Louis, on the track and in elevators. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 44½c.@45c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye steady at 86½c.@87c. Whisky quiet at 96c. Pork dull at $15. Dry-salted Meats—The dealers apart, nothing done. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Lard quiet at 8½c., spot; 8¾c. last half March. Live Hogs dull and easy; shipping, $4 65@$4 85; packers, $5@$5 25. Cattle firm; fair to choice Beeves, $3 50@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Flour weak. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 70c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 75c. freely bid. Oats dull; Southern, 54c.@56c.; Western, 55c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions—Fair jobbing trade, but no movement in round lots. Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter scarce and firm; Roll, 40c.@42c.; North-western Tub, 40c.@45c. Coffee dull, but nominally unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 22; No. 2, $1 19¼; March, $1 19¾; April, $1 22¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 40c. Corn steady; Mixed No. 2, 56c. Rye dull; No. 1, 80c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 80. Pork, $14 25@$14 50. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders weak at 5½c., loose and boxed; Middles, 7⅝c.@8c. Lard weak; Steam, 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9⅛c. Dressed Hogs quiet at $6@$6 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter, and $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,200 bushels White State, on private terms. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley inactive; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted; $1 60, for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn sold at 71c.@72c. Oats—Sales at 5c.@65c. Provisions a shade lower. Pork, $15@$15 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, $7 80@$7 87½ ₩ cwt.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 9¼c.@9¾c. for Tierce, 9¾c.@10¼c. for Keg. Whisky lower, 93½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 62½; No. 1 White, $1 54@$1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 46. Corn dull and lower at 60c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 48c. for White State. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 11½c.@11¾c.; Refined, 14¾c. Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 70@$1 72; White, $1 80. Rye, 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, new, 75c.; old, 78c. Oats steady at 60c.@65c. Whisky unchanged.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109¾; New 5s, 104½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £273,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 46⅞ ₩ cent., is now 48⅝ ₩ cent.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 110; 1867s, 110; New 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 44⅝; do. Preferred, 68½.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 42,493,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped February and March, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.

4 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. 9d.@12s. 11d. ₩ cental for average California White, and 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for Club do. Flour, 28s.@29s. ₩ bbl.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 19—6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 9 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

## BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 527 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,389 head, or 317 cars, against 327 cars for the same time last week; market dull, at weak yesterday's prices; but few Cattle offering; few buyers in attendance; most of stock in yards will be shipped East in first hands; sales of 350 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,082 to 1,650 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 15; 30 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $4 50; 9 Illinois Cows, averaging 1,177 lbs., at $4 50; 90 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,047 to 1,317 lbs., at $4 30@$5 65; 17 Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,185 lbs., at $5 25; 120 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,035 to 1,227 lbs., at $4 37@$4 85; 35 Michigan Oxen, ranging from 1,125 to 1,363 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 30; 80 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,105 to 1,465 lbs., at $5 10@$5 12½; 165 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,107 to 1,507 lbs., at $5 25@$6 15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 190,00, against 18,800 for the same time last week; market slow at ¼c. off from yesterday's prices; sales of 1,100 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 72 to 103 lbs., at $5@$6 95; 103 Ohio Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $5 37½; 294 Indiana Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $4 56. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 18,800 for the same time last week; market slow and heavy; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 65.


## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A HALF INTEREST in a daily morning paper, published in the interior of the State, is offered for sale; a rare chance for a thoroughly competent newspaper manager. Inquire for two days at room No. 16, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, or direct to same address.

$15.000.—WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN with this amount, cash, as special partner in a safe and remunerative business. Subscriber has an A No. 1 connection and experience, but lacks capital; highest references given. Address S., Post Office Box No. 4,083.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER GENERAL OR special, with from $25,000 to $50,000 capital to engage in the linen and upholstery goods trade. Applicant understands his business and can give one of the best names in the trade to a concern. Address W. A., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

FOR SALE.—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interest of New-York, over thirty years; $2,000 capital required; safe cash business. Inquire UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS ON the "Holy Scriptures" will be preached in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., Friday evening, Feb. 20, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. Subject—"What the Scriptures are Not." Service at

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLIES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marion Family.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS. Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mrs. J. B. Booth.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Lina Weber, Miss Eva Hamilton, Mr. Geo. Atkins.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

*TO ADVERTISERS.*

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.



FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, TIMES Office.*


Our readers doubtless noticed in our Washington news yesterday a correction, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the recent statement in reference to the moieties received by Customs officials. We pointed out at the time that there was an obvious mistake in the first report. The Secretary of the Treasury now admits the mistake, but ascribes it to the press reporters or the telegraph. The sum alleged to have been paid to the Collector amounted to about $100,000 a year. We knew very well that this was an absurd misstatement. We are now officially informed that the total amount received is less than one-third of what was originally stated, and that out of this one-third certain payments for necessary expenses have to be deducted. Moreover, a large portion of the sum really paid was credited to the account of former Collectors, during whose administration suits had been opened, though terminated in a subsequent Collectorship. The average amount received for a year, on account of moieties, is about $30,000—a very different thing from $100,000.

The street-cleaning authorities are sending men round to obtain signatures to a document certifying that their work is well done, and that the residents of the City are perfectly well satisfied with it. One would suppose that very few persons could be induced to sign such a paper, but the Commissioners can contrive to put the screw on in various directions. For instance, they may allow hotel-keepers to keep their garbage a week, or they will take it away regularly every morning—just as the hotel-keepers may please. The business of emptying the ash-barrels ought, by law, to be all done before 9 in the morning—practically, as we all know, it is not done till the afternoon, and often not at all. Every housekeeper in the City suffers from the inconvenience thus caused. In the hot weather, the public health is seriously endangered by the inattention of the authorities to this part of their duties. We recommend the committee to look very closely into the signatures above referred to, and summon a few of the signers before them. And if it is alleged that the carts have been sent out regularly, it will be very easy to summon the drivers, and make them swear on what days and at what hours they were employed.

We publish to-day some extracts from the concluding volume of CHARLES DICKENS' life, (a book which cannot yet be in the hands of any of our readers,) and an exclusive report of the autopsy of the Siamese Twins. We have purchased the sole right of publishing the latter document in this City, but the copyright is the property of the proprietors of the *Medical Times*, of Philadelphia.

The Senate at Albany have done an ill-advised thing in taking out the really vital portions of the bill for the protection of factory children. The great object of the act for this City was to secure education for the one hundred thousand factory children who are here employed at a tender age, and are growing up ignorant and unfitted for their duties as citizens or parents. As the Senate bill now stands, the only thing secured is the exclusion of all children under ten from the factories, and that no child under fourteen shall be permitted to work more than *sixty-six* hours per week, or, in other words, eighteen more hours than men are allowed to work. This is not the law which the community called for. They want compulsory education for factory children, and proper care by manufacturers for their safety and health. We trust that Col. WAGSTAFF, Mr. DALY, Mr. FISH, and other friends of the bill in the House will not accept the Senate amendments.

A memorial has been addressed by the citizens of South Carolina to Congress, praying for relief from some of the burdens under which they are suffering. The address will be found in our news columns, and it is a document which demands attention. Congress cannot ignore it. The revelations made are most extraordinary, and certainly they will not be read with pleasure by any section of political parties. We hope it will be found that something can be done for South Carolina before Congress separates.

The opponents of civil service reform are trying hard to manufacture public opinion against the measure. They recently asserted that the department officers had pronounced it a failure. So far is this from being true, that, while some of the department officers have not yet expressed any opinion, most of them have declared that the system works well; that it gives them better clerks, relieves them from an enormous amount of outside pressure, and allows them to do their own work to far greater advantage. The opponents of the measure are unwilling to await the forthcoming report of the Civil Service Board; but surely it is only just to do so, and the people will not be so unjust as to accept idle rumors from prejudiced sources, when an opportunity will soon be afforded them to get at the exact truth.

Is it not about time for the inflationists to cease their assertions that public opinion in the West compels them to favor inflation? It seems plain that the facts no longer sustain them. The West is not unanimous for inflation. Only this week, the Chicago Board of Trade protested against any increase of the volume of paper money, and similar expressions have been received from many other Western cities. In the United States Senate, several of the best and most popular men from the extreme West are opposed to inflation, notably Messrs. HOWE, of Wisconsin, and CHANDLER, of Michigan, while Senator SHERMAN leads the opposition to that ruinous measure. If gentlemen with a weakness for unsound finance think they can shift the burden of their errors on the West as a scapegoat, they will find they are mistaken. They may discover it when it is too late to rescue their reputation, but they will certainly discover it sooner or later.

*EIGHT HOURS A DAY.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently laid before Congress some interesting papers relating to the operation of what are known as the Eight-hour laws. These laws are in themselves very curious specimens of modern legislation. The generally-received theory of the proper use of public money under a free government is that it should be expended solely for the public use; that it should be so employed as to get the greatest amount of service at the lowest cost, and especially that those who expend it should not make any discrimination in favor of a particular class. The Eight-hour laws distinctly violate these conditions. They require that money used in the employment of muscular labor shall be expended on exactly opposite principles. They make a discrimination of the most open kind between muscular labor and brain labor, in favor of the former, and they compel the waste of the public money in the payment of the same rate of wages as obtains in the general market for four-fifths of the amount of work, thus depriving the tax-payers of the advantages which other employers enjoy.

The official documents to which we refer throw a good deal of light on the operation of these laws. One of them is a series of letters, issuing from the Second Controller's Office during 1872 and 1873, and fixing the construction to be placed on the laws, of which there are two, one passed in 1868 and one in 1872. By the first of these, the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work was directed in the case of laborers, workmen, and mechanics. By the second it was enacted that "laborers, workmen, and mechanics," who, since the passage of the first act, had been paid only eight hours' wages for eight hours' work, should be paid the difference between that amount and the higher rate. The correspondence of the Controller sets forth, in specific instances, what employes come under the law and what do not. The discrimination certainly follows the intent of the law, but it brings out very clearly its absurd, unjust, and partial character. The following is an example of the decisions made by the Controller and the principles guiding them: "Master builders, master carpenters, master mechanics, *foremen* of plasterers, brick-layers, carpenters, painters, and laborers, *Superintendent* of shoeing shop, and store-keepers are *prima facie* not entitled (to the advantage of the Eight-hour law.) The law was intended to apply to muscular rather than brain labor. If it shall satisfactorily appear that any of the classes named were hand laborers in addition to their duties as master or foreman, they may be entitled."

Under this decision, which is entirely justified by the law, the law should be called "An act to discourage superior ability among laborers employed by the United States, and to produce uniform incapacity on their part." Nor would this designation of the act include a description of all its undesirable effects. According to Mr. A. B. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and a man of sound judgment, and very wide experience—

> "The law is alike injurious to the best interests of the Government and to the workmen themselves. It frequently happens that mechanics and laborers employed by the Government and those employed by contractors are required to work on the same building and at the same time. Those employed by the Government work but eight hours, while those employed by the contractors work ten hours per diem. This causes much feeling, and it needs no argument to prove that it is unjust, and that the mechanic who performs ten hours' work is taxed for the benefit of the more favored workman who has friends and influence sufficient to obtain employment for him on Government work.
>
> The law has been fairly and fully tested. The experience of this department, as well as of private establishments, has shown that it is not only impossible for a man to perform as much labor in eight hours as in ten, but that he absolutely performs less work per hour under the eight-hour system."

In a petition addressed to Congress by the principal employers of labor in Baltimore, asking for an investigation of this matter, the petitioners say that "the demoralizing effect on the labor which the Government has temporarily employed has unfitted mechanics and laborers for a regular day's work."

We have not much hope that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. Congress did not pass the law for the benefit of the public, but because they feared the political effect of a refusal to pass it, and hoped for some political advantage from its passage. They do not, therefore, care particularly how the system works. But we are quite confident that a public opinion, which they will not care to defy, will sooner or later compel them to reconsider measures which are fundamentally opposed to the principles of representative government, and which are, moreover, expensive and burdensome.

*SCHOOLS AND EYES.*

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has recently been calling attention to the strain necessarily placed upon the eyes of the public-school pupils in that city, and sharply criticises the want of adaptation in the structure of the buildings to the health of those ornamental and useful organs. The main point of these criticisms is by no means exclusively applicable to Philadelphia. The public school-houses there are, on an average, better arranged in this respect than they are in many other places. At all events, the fault is far from being a peculiar or uncommon one. If there is any part of the earth's surface where schools are to be found at all in which the same deficiency does not exist, we must acknowledge our ignorance of even the name of that happy locality.

The increasing prevalence of certain defects of the eye has been for many years a subject of serious consideration and investigation in Germany. Cases of near-sightedness especially have in that country been found to be becoming more and more numerous. Similar investigations would undoubtedly develop something like this state of affairs here, though not to the same degree. But, however our country may in regard to these points compare with Germany or any other nation, there is quite enough here to demand the earnest attention of parents, teachers, physicians, and all others who take an interest in the welfare of the boys and girls who are growing up. A disease of the eye, it is true, does not often endanger life; nor is near-sightedness as serious a calamity as the loss of a limb. But a man, and especially an educated man, who, on account of chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva, or incipient amaurosis, is forbidden by his physician to read or study, except, perhaps, a very short time by daylight each day, is deprived of privileges for which, to many such individuals, no amount of money, however great, would be a substitute. The inconveniences to which a near-sighted man is subjected, whether he wears spectacles or goes without them, are often no slight matter. Nor are they always mere inconveniences. There are many employments from which he is, where the defect exists in a serious degree, either practically excluded, or in the exercise of which he is subjected to great impediments and difficulties.

The question of the condition of a school pupil's eyes relates not only to the manner but to the extent of their use. Many children, particularly among those under ten or twelve years of age, are required to keep their eyes upon the pages of books fully twice as much as they ought to be. Excessive labor of the eyes is one of the ways in which school-boys and school-girls, through the misdirected zeal of their parents to give them a good education, are often in a great measure deprived of the power of enjoying or using that education after they have got it. Unhappily, it is not the only way.

It would be an exceedingly valuable investigation if medical gentlemen of skill and reputation should be employed to make a careful examination of the eyes of the pupils in the public schools of our large cities. This could probably be done with little expense. There are scientific men of high standing who would, we should imagine, be glad to assist in the work for little compensation. The results of such an investigation would, unquestionably, startle the community. Whether the work would immediately accomplish anything more than merely to create a sensation on the subject, we do not know. But in any case, it would set some people thinking about the matter who never gave any attention to it before, and would ultimately, if not at once, produce beneficial effects. There is scarcely any branch of hygiene in regard to which so much definite and tangible knowledge could be obtained by scientific examinations and investigations of the kind of which we are speaking as that which relates to the health and preservation of the organs of sight. Indeed, some of the defects to which they are liable can not only be ascertained with certainty, but defined with almost mathematical exactness. This is especially true of the important, and, as we have already intimated, increasing defect of near-sightedness. It is almost as easy to know precisely how near-sighted an individual is as how tall he is, or how many pounds he weighs. Any good optician or oculist could, in a couple of hours or less, find out the exact condition in this respect of every individual in a pretty large school.

We have had room in this article to do nothing more than call attention to the general subject of it. Particular illustrations, however, of the evils to which we have been alluding will, we doubt not, at once occur to many of our readers, especially those of them who are the parents of children attending either public or private schools. These illustrations would, we fear, present themselves still more numerously and forcibly if parents and others interested in the education of children would more generally than is now the case take the interest in the subject which its importance demands.

*TWO WATCHMEN.*

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, a private watchman named CHARLES AUGUSTUS, employed to watch the houses in St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, discovered a man suspiciously crouched in a doorway, and ordered him to come forth. The man responded by a threat to shoot the watchman if he moved. The watchman thereupon fired two shots from his revolver, in rapid succession, and the man fell, mortally wounded. It was then discovered that he had been engaged in robbing the fowl-house of the premises, and by his side was found a bag stuffed full of stolen chickens. A policeman, attracted by the firing, hastened to the spot, and arrested both the watchman and the thief, the latter of whom died about four hours afterward, while the former was discharged from custody. The statement is, however, made that "some members of the Police force have expressed the opinion that the watchman ought not to have fired until he was attacked by the thief."

There is the text. Now for the commentary. On that same Wednesday evening, about dusk, at a time when all the town is stirring, another private watchman named NICHOLAS A. SCHWEICH, employed in the freight yard of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, was cruelly murdered by some baggage-thieves whom he had surprised. No policeman being near at hand, the murderers escaped, nor is there any likelihood of their being taken. The murdered man was armed only with a club, and had never carried a pistol, trusting, it is said, to his unusual strength. It would be instructive to hear the opinion on this case of the Police wiseacres who think that AUGUSTUS should have waited to be attacked by a thief who had just threatened to shoot him. Policemen, as a rule, are jealous of private watchmen. They have reason to be. Private watchmen are a standing reproach to the incompetency and inadequacy of the Police Department, which is no better, it may be remarked, in Brooklyn than in New-York. Upon an encounter between a thief and a watchman, the average patrolman looks on with about the same equanimity as that wherewith the Nebraska wife regarded the contest between her husband and the bear. With him it is "go it watchman," "go it thief," and his sympathies, if anything, are a little on the side of the latter.

We do not mean to say that the watchman AUGUSTUS was entirely right. Without knowing more of the facts of the case, it is impossible to say whether he was or not. But it hardly becomes members of the Police force to criticise the actions of men in situations of sudden peril, to which the inefficiency of the Police force itself exposes them. With an adequate Police system, private watchmen requiring to go armed, or to use their weapons often, ought to be unnecessary. These two events show that not only are armed watchmen needed, but that unless they are armed they are in danger of losing their lives. Is it not time that the whole matter was suitably regulated, and both New-York and Brooklyn provided with a Police force which can do something else than invent novel theories of suicide to account for murders they can neither prevent nor discover, and cavil at the auxiliary aid which their deficiencies compel private citizens to adopt for protection?

*BOOKS FOR PRISONERS.*

Attention to the intellectual wants and mental improvements of the inmates of hospitals, prisons, and penitentiaries, is second only to that charity which feeds the hungry and befriends the homeless. Many persons, and several societies, are engaged in this useful and philanthropic work. Most persons, if they will take the trouble to search, will find, on some undisturbed shelf or in some dusty corner, a volume or a magazine, which might be a source of solace to many a poor bed-ridden invalid, or a wholesome companion to some wretched inmate of our penal institutions. To introduce among these unfortunates the materials of good reading is an act of well-devised and fruitful charity. It is more than a mere occasional and passing gift. It carries with it a lasting and salutary influence from which society at large may derive the greatest benefit. Ignorance is often the cause which fills the wards of hospitals and the cells of prisons; and, after the imperious demands of humanity and of justice have been complied with, the best thing to do is to fight the evil which rendered them necessary. For that purpose what better weapons are there than books? What better course can be adopted than to supply the sufferers with a taste for reading, and with the materials to gratify it? These materials should not be gathered indiscriminately. They must be selected judiciously, and suited to the opportunity. The elder PLINY used to say that no book was so bad but that something good might be learned from it. Such a doctrine may have sufficed once, but it will scarcely apply in the present case. Books of a sound and useful kind, magazines and reviews containing a variety of pleasant and useful information, books treating in plain and sound language of hygiene, of domestic and political economy, of scientific and moral truths, accessible to the simple and uneducated—all these will be valuable additions to the stock of what may be called intellectual charity; and this stock should be increased by unceasing contributions.

One single gift may turn out to be a stepping-stone from which many a poor fellow will rise to a higher level by self-education. This, and the education that experience brings, are often alone attainable by those who have been deprived of early teaching, and it cannot be secured without the aid of books. All philanthropists who have given attention to the question of self-education have always advocated a cheap book market, the establishment of popular and free libraries, and the gratuitous distribution of books among the uneducated. In an address delivered in Paris before the Association of Popular Libraries, one of the speakers referred in the highest terms to the laboring classes of this country, saying truly, that they are intelligent, enterprising, thriving, and progressive, because they are a reading people.

Certain it is that beneficial reading helps much to push a man in the right direction. It calls the reasoning faculties into action. It fosters habits of thought. It cultivates the taste, and gives ideas of method, order, and beauty. And statistics show that the best mechanics and workmen are those who are most given to reading. Some years ago an official inquiry was instituted in England into the condition of the working classes. Testimony was obtained from many sources; among others, from a Swiss, a man well known in his country as a large manufacturer of iron and steel. When requested to give his opinion on the men employed by him, he said: "I employ English, Swiss, and Italian workmen. The most clever of the latter are Neapolitans; but I never could make a foreman out of a Neapolitan. His mind lacks something which the Swiss and English possess, and which fits them for the position. But these men read, and among the Italians there is not one who knows how to read."

The evils which may be put to rout by a judicious course of reading are infinite. A rational treatise on social and political economy, a candid disquisition on the relations of capital and labor, may wean hundreds of deluded persons from foolish and subversive theories. A knowledge of the laws of health may save thousands from unnecessary diseases and untimely deaths. Books upon these subjects are particularly desirable, for one of the least known sciences is that which tells us how to take care of ourselves, of our dwellings, and our children. Health is a blessing to all, but it is the wealth of the working man. Many are stricken with diseases because they are ignorant of the principles which would have prevented their contracting bad habits, and living under unhealthy conditions.

Books do not contain universal science nor universal wisdom; but a man who knows how to read can always, on any question, consult an experience greater than his own. Aside from particular and professional purposes, reading has, too, an object of general interest; it widens the range of healthful activity, and enlarges sympathies. It tends to eradicate, or at least to lessen, the two great evils—ignorance and misery. In regard to one, we have it said: Search for truth, and truth will make you free. Misery is the result of vices which must be conquered, or of hard circumstances which civilized society aims at setting right. Nothing is more certain to help toward that end than good books placed in the hands of those who need them and who can use them.

*NEW-JERSEY'S WHITE ELEPHANT.*

It would be charitable to assume that the late Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J., had no idea of the hopes, the fears, and the despair that would be caused by his bequest of that skeleton of a naval monster, since named the Stevens Battery, or he never would have been so cruel as to have made it. It was the last great idea of his life to leave behind him a work that would better serve to perpetuate his memory than countless monuments of brass or stone; but death stole upon him before he had time to do more than give shape to his intention. This result, we must believe, had not been unanticipated by him, inasmuch as it was found by the terms of his will that the executors of his estate should expend an amount not exceeding one million dollars to complete the vessel, and then hand her over to the State of New-Jersey. Immediately after his wishes had been made known, it was discovered that it would be a violation of the United States Constitution for any State to possess naval vessels of its own. This difficulty was got over by a permission from Congress to hold the vessel until her completion and sale. The State Legislature then appointed three Commissioners to watch over the bequest until it could be turned into money. The engineers employed by the executors to complete the battery were Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and Capt. ISAAC NEWTON. According to the estimate of these gentlemen, the work was to be done for $888,000. Work was begun quite vigorously upon that basis. In the meantime, the Governor and the principal public officials of the State were indulging in the old game of counting the chickens before they were hatched. Some were for turning the proceeds of the sale over to the school fund, while others were in favor of adding them to the general fund of the State. It was then believed that the sale would realize at least $2,000,000. The Government of Turkey being at the time ambitious to possess a great navy, it was thought that there would be no difficulty in inducing it to purchase the Stevens Battery. A New-York firm, having had some dealings with Turkey, prevailed on the New-Jersey authorities to agree to dispose of the vessel for $1,500,000. Any sum above that which might be realized was to be considered as commission. At the end of the first year, after the work was begun, the contract referred to was renewed by the Governor and Chief Justice of New-Jersey. For some reason or other, the Turks proved unwilling to purchase, and, as a matter of course, the arrangement with the New-York firm fell through.

Still the New-Jersey officials did not give up hope. They were looking eagerly in some other quarter of the globe for a buyer, and might have succeeded, but for a sudden discovery on the part of the engineers that they had been all astray in their calculations. The amount then expended had reached $800,000, and it became manifest that it would require at least $600,000 to finish the work—$400,000 more than the will of Mr. STEVENS provided. Such a hitch was not to be got over very easily. The executors were prohibited from advancing more than $1,000,000, and it was doubtful whether it would be strictly legal for the State to assume the responsibility of paying the balance required for the completion of the undertaking. While some effort was being made to arrive at a decision, one way or another, the widow and children of the late Mr. STEVENS got out of patience, and threw the affair into chancery, where it still remains undecided. Last week Mr. MCPHERSON, of Hoboken, introduced a bill in the Legislature to provide for the sale of the battery and the deposit of the purchase money subject to the order of the Court of Chancery, pending adjudication in the case. On Monday evening the executors of the Stevens estate presented a petition to the Legislature, praying that some such bill as that proposed by Mr. MCPHERSON might be passed. The petition sets forth that it costs $1,000 per month to keep the battery from being consumed by rust. The fact also appears that during ten years efforts have been made to sell the vessel without success. It is not an easy matter, we know, to give up a ship that has been the pride of the State and the hope of the tax-payer for so many years, to the old-iron man; but all things that are the work of human minds and hands must have an end some day, and the Legislature of New-Jersey will not be acting sensibly if it permits the fate of the Stevens Battery to remain any longer in doubt.

*IMPORTANT DECISION.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case of Mrs. James vs. Atlantic Delaine Company, Judge Clifford sustained exceptions to one or two items of the master's report and ordered judgment entered for the remainder, in effect affirming the plaintiff's claim for about $668,000. The case has been in court just fifteen years, and may be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

*"THE EXCISE LAW."*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The editorial in your paper of this morning, under the above heading, contains so many erroneous statements and assumptions, and does so great an injustice to the Commissioners of Excise, in respect to granting licenses and the performance of their duties under the law, that I, as counsel to the board, familiar with the matter, and knowing the facts, deem it my duty, in justice to them, to inform you and the public of the true facts of the case.

The gentlemen composing the commission were appointed to the position without solicitation or previous knowledge on their part, and in assuming the duties of the office they, as conscientious men and good citizens, set out with the full determination to perform those duties fearlessly, uninfluenced by men, parties, or politics; and though, in many instances, great pressure has been brought to bear upon them, they have hitherto resisted such pressure, and have endeavored to fulfill their whole duty under the law, and to act for the best interests of the community, and in endeavoring to pursue that course they have the right, they think, to the moral encouragement of all good citizens, as also of your journal. If they have fallen short of what was expected of them, it is the fault of the law itself, and not through any fault or negligence on their part.

Referring to charges contained in your editorial you state that in the Fourth Ward they have "enabled jail-birds to preside over drinking-dens" mainly supported by thieves, &c., charge them with want of care and trouble to get at the true state of the facts in regard to such places; and further that they "set themselves in hostility to the police almost from the start, and preferred to grope about in the dark rather than accept aid and advice from the Captains of the precincts" as to questions relating to the character of the residents. All which is contrary to the real facts. The board from its organization has declined, and still does, to grant any license to houses of ill-fame, concert-saloons, dance-houses, resorts of thieves and prostitutes, bucket-shops, or places where liquors are sold to women and children, grocery-stores having bars, and all places of known bad or immoral character.

Instead of acting in hostility to the Police authorities, they have in every instance sought their advice and knowledge as to the character of the places where liquors are sold; acknowledged their indebtedness to them, and acted harmoniously with them, and in no single instance have they granted a license contrary to the report and advice of the Police, except, perhaps, in a few cases where it was proved, upon investigation, that the facts "were found to be entirely at variance with the report tendered by the Captain of Police." Not content with the reports of the Police, the board before granting license causes an inspection and report to be made by one of its inspectors. In addition to which (involving great labor on their part, and more probably than was ever assumed by any previous board,) the Commissioners, or one of them, personally visits the place for which license is asked, that they may not be deceived as to its character. In some few cases where the place has been unfavorably reported by the Police, that report has afterward been modified or changed by the Captain of the precinct, and then, upon personal inspection and confirmation by the Commissioners, a license has been granted where it had previously been refused.

As to the places you particularize where crimes have been committed, &c., I am enabled to say that not one of them had a license from the board.

The place at No. 488 East Houston street, where a murder was committed, had no license, and, though various applications for license for the same have been made by different parties, such applications have been refused. The notorious corners, Water and Roosevelt streets, have been refused license; Mulligan's place, in Broome street, is unlicensed; the cellar in Sixth avenue, of which you speak, was refused license; the place at north-west corner of Broome and Bowery had a license, but it was revoked, taken from the place, and canceled; and I am also enabled to say that the place in front of which the murder was committed last night (Broome and Sullivan streets,) was unlicensed, application having been made and refused; and the place in Canal street, (Millard's,) had no license. You will find, I think, if you will go to the trouble to inquire, that those very bad places you instance are selling liquors without license, in defiance of the law; and I will add that the Board of Excise is almost powerless to prevent it, as the law now stands. What little power they had in that respect was taken away by the last Legislature.

I have somewhat trespassed on your patience by the length of this communication, and will only add for your information that 7,322 licenses *have not* been granted. The number to the present time is 4,698, and 603 applications have been refused, and 298 cases reported by the board to the Police, places which were selling without license. The board, through myself, have instituted several hundred suits for violations, and many of them have been brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

A. J. ROE.

No. 177 BROADWAY, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

[The Excise Commissioners, in the above letter, assert that they have made a single mistake; that they have acted in "harmony" with the Police, and that if there is any fault to be found it should be with the law. Now, we have to believe one of two things—either that they have not been in "harmony" with the Police, or that the Police have been playing a double game. The Commissioners admit that "in a few cases" the Police Captains misled them by false reports. This, surely, would tend to show that they were not working together in "harmony." It was natural for us to suppose that a liquor saloon, the respectability of which was vouched for by a Police officer in a court of justice, was provided with a license. The Commissioners say that it was not; and, of course, we are bound to believe them. They go further, and say that no person of that character has been licensed by them. This certainly does not speak well for the "harmony" of action with the Police, for it is well known that there are liquor saloons even in Broadway the owners of which are men of notoriously bad reputation. All of these places have signs which declare their character; so that if they have no licenses the Police must be winking at their operations. It is not a very easy matter for us to investigate the character of each of the 4,698 saloon-keepers who have licenses. We simply thought it our duty to call attention to the fact that thieves were permitted to preside over saloons in which liquor was sold publicly. If the Commissioners are, as they claim to be, in complete "harmony" with the Police, these places would long since have been closed and their signs torn down. We are more than ever convinced that legislation is needed on this subject, and it is to be hoped that it may receive immediate attention from our representatives at Albany.]

*AMUSEMENTS.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Nilsson is once more indisposed, and, as a consequence, the opening representation of the season, set down for this evening, is postponed until Monday. "Lucia" will then be sung, "Mignon" being given on Wednesday, and "Aida" on Friday. "Gli Ugonotti" is to be done in Brooklyn on Thursday.

*AN OIL COMBINATION—PRODUCTION TO CEASE.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—Oil dealers state that an arrangement has been made between the producers and refiners of petroleum by which the price of that article will be advanced. All the refineries in the leading centres of the trade are to stop work for some time, at least until the 1st of April, and all the crude oil produced in that time is to be stored in tanks. It is claimed that oil has been sold at about one-fourth the cost of production for a year past, and that by pursuing the course indicated above the market will be drained and a margin of profit gained.

*A DEMOCRATIC LIBEL SUIT.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—Hon. W. D. Moore, a leading lawyer and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to-day instituted a criminal suit for libel against the publishers of the *Post*, the organ of the party. A civil suit for heavy damages will follow in a few days. The objectionable article grew out of Moore's declaration that Elder, the late candidate for Controller, was ineligible for the place and not a sound Democrat.

*TENNESSEE STATE GRANGE.*

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—The State Grange of Tennessee assembled yesterday. Nearly 500 subordinate granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 delegates present, including many ladies. The question of the establishment of flour and cotton manufactories at Nashville was among the subjects discussed. The session will probably last two days.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

*GLADSTONE'S HUMILIATION—THE NATION'S SPIRIT.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

Never before has a Minister appealing to the country received such a crushing answer as that which Mr. Gladstone has just provoked. If I might on a heroic occasion imitate the style of his favorite journal, I should say that he has brought down upon himself the great fist of the people, and now lies prostrate with a swollen and livid countenance. A man said to me just now: "It is a most awful smack in the face," and that is the popular verdict. As the elections are still going on, it is of no use entering into details; but I may say generally that the Ministerial majority of between sixty and seventy members is already reduced to something like a dozen, and is more likely to be further reduced than reinforced. One after the other in rapid succession cities and towns throughout the country have thrown him over, and there can no longer be any doubt that, notwithstanding his golden promises, all classes of people are eager to be rid of him. This is a blow from which he can never hope to recover. It was thought at first that the startling suddenness of the dissolution and the large bids for democratic popularity which Mr. Gladstone offered would place the Conservatives at a disadvantage, and enable the Ministry at least to hold their previous majority, and perhaps to increase it. This was no doubt Mr. Gladstone's own calculation, and I suspect the Conservatives were in the first instance, when the shock of the ambush fell upon them, disposed to take a similar view. It was under this impression that Mr. Disraeli blundered in o an offer to cap his rival's generosity with regard to the reduction of taxation, but he quickly discovered his mistake and has since rectified it.

THE ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

There can be no question that the abolition of a vexatious and inquisitorial impost like the income tax, which requires a man to lay bare his most private affairs or to submit to an arbitrary and probably exorbitant assessment, would be a great boon, especially to the commercial and professional classes. The temptation placed before the people has been very great, but they have, in a spirit of true patriotism and self-denial, resisted it. To some extent, no doubt, self-interest has also been at work. The result of the elections, as far as they have gone, show that in England, at least, Mr. Gladstone has been repudiated by the great body of the middle classes. Now, the middle classes would be just those who would be most benefited by the abolition of the income tax; but they have had the shrewdness to see that the repeal of this tax would sooner or later be followed by the imposition of other taxations to make up for the deficit; and, indeed, Mr. Gladstone himself was obliged darkly to admit it in his address. The question, therefore, is whether Mr. Gladstone can be trusted to deal with this readjustment. Any Government can take off the tax; what Government would be most likely to act fairly in making the new fiscal arrangements? It is one of the maxims of the present Ministry that indirect taxation once reduced or repealed cannot be restored; and another maxim, that whenever direct taxation is relieved there must be a corresponding relief on the other side. It is obvious that the effect of this system in the long run must be to throw all the burdens of the country on the payers of direct taxes, inasmuch as indirect taxes are continually being removed, and cannot be replaced, and as there is no alternative except to fall back on the direct taxes. Baron Rothschild, who is one of the Liberal candidates for the City of London, aimed a cruel stroke at the political chief to whom he is supposed to owe allegiance when he pointed out the charlatanry of Mr. Gladstone's grand scheme of at once taking off the income tax and reducing indirect taxation. The former would be taken off only to be put on again in some other way.

GLADSTONE'S MISTAKES.

These reflections have had their weight, but the principal reason of Mr. Gladstone's humiliating downfall has been the affront that he has offered to that sense of national dignity which happily still animates the majority of Englishmen. The country has been for some years increasing in wealth, as Mr. Gladstone himself said, by leaps and bounds; and people are shocked and disgusted to think that in the very height of unparalleled prosperity the only object of the Government should be how to cut down expenses and save money, without regard to the honor and reputation of the country. The public look back on Mr. Gladstone's policy since he came into office, and reflect on his antecedents, and they see that his ideal of national glory is that England should shut herself up as much as possible, and turn her back upon the world, and sacrifice everything for the sake of cheap government. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Disraeli has said, that Mr. Gladstone emphasized the visit of the Quakers to St. Petersburg by proposing a nominal rate for the conveyance of the Guards to Malta and back again, and he convinced the Czar that the English threats of a war in the Crimea were mere empty bluster. His meek surrender of the Black Sea, when Russia, without notice or parley, chose to tear up the treaty and fling the pieces in the face of England, was a consistent sequel to this policy, and is naturally connected with the increasing arrogance and activity of Russia in her march toward India. The Alabama arbitration also sticks very much in the throats of people here, and Gladstone will never be forgiven for it.

THE ENGLISH SPIRIT.

There cannot be a greater mistake than to imagine that the people of this country are content to slink out of sight and degenerate into the vegetation of another Holland. It is true there is a reasonable indisposition to meddle in the affairs of other States. The Palmerstonian temper has passed away; but the English cannot forget that they were once a big people and had a way of doing big things, and they are anxious to maintain the traditions of national spirit. Take an Englishman in his own house, and you find that he likes to have everything good and handsome in its furniture and appointments. He likes to see his horses plump and shiny, to spend his money freely, and to have the satisfaction of thinking that he is living not only for himself but for others. I say nothing of the vanity and egotism that may be at the bottom of these feelings, or of the mistakes that may be made in indulging them. I am only speaking of Englishmen as they are in private life, and as they are there, so they desire to be also in public life. Lord Granville by himself might perhaps be trusted to carry out a vigilant and dignified foreign policy; but Mr. Gladstone overpowers his Cabinet on all critical questions, and no confidence is felt in his willingness or capacity to do justice to the feelings of the nation on such subjects. Add to this the general distrust of the Premier for his shiftiness and inconsistency, and his sophistical way of looking at things, and you can understand the repugnance with which he has come to be regarded.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

There has been some good speaking in the course of the election contest; but the Ministers have evidently been depressed and ill at ease. Mr. Bright remarked in reference to the complaint about harassing legislation, that no doubt if the Tories had been in the wilderness when

the Ten Commandments were produced, they would have thought them a very harassing piece of legislation. Mr. Lowe delivered a bitter personal attack on Mr. Disraeli, whom he accused of being harum-scarum and reckless in his politics, and latterly in his inaccuracies of statement. Mr. Lowe was, perhaps, stung by the "small pink eye"—the color of Mr. Lowe's eyes and complexion—which Mr. Disraeli threw off in his Glasgow speech; but he has certainly had the worst of the self-provoked encounter. Yesterday Mr. Disraeli retorted with epigrammatic bitterness. He said Prince Bismarck had once told him that his great object was to save Prussia from Professors; and Mr. Lowe was a Professor, with no sympathy with the past, no respect for tradition, but only confidence in his personal infallibility. Mr. Disraeli also mentioned that he had himself insisted on London University having a member, because he knew that was Mr. Lowe's only chance, "as it was then impossible for him, and probably still is, to show himself on any hustings with safety to his life, and that he had also a notion that Mr. Lowe's connection with any Liberal Government would be sure to break it up." Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone have been boasting a good deal about Ireland, but Mr. Disraeli drew a picture of the present state of that country which may be rather overcharged in some of its colors, but is true in the main:

"I have made a note of the provisions of the Coercion act, which were extended by the Lord Lieutenant in 1870, and have been extended subsequently, so that now, I believe, they apply to eleven-twelfths of the whole country. In the first place, persons out at night under suspicious circumstances may be arrested by any Constable. Secondly, strangers sojourning in a district may be arrested by a Constable, brought before a Magistrate and examined as to their mode of livelihood, and their object in being in such district, and unless their answers are satisfactory, or they can produce persons to find security for their good behavior, they may be sent to jail. Thirdly, newspapers may be warned, and afterward become forfeited. Fourthly, the sale of gunpowder and arms is subjected to stringent rules. Fifthly, grand juries are authorized to present moneys to be levied for payment of compensation to persons whose relatives have been murdered, or to persons who have been themselves injured. That was in the year 1870. In 1871 this stringent measure of coercion was not found adequate. A supplementary bill was brought in and passed into an act, and this Peace Preservation act was continued till the year 1873. And in 1873 it was proposed, and successfully proposed, to continue these acts until the year 1875; and Ireland at this moment, I believe I may say, is governed by these laws, which in severity—I am not saying that the severity is not necessary: I refrain from entering on any question of that kind—but is governed by laws of coercion and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe. Well, then, is it not perfectly absurd to pretend to talk of the tranquillity of Ireland, where a man cannot go out into his garden after dinner and look at the stars or see which way the wind blows without the risk of being arrested by a policeman!"

J. H. F.

## THE STREET-CLEANERS AWAKE.

PETITIONING THE PEOPLE FOR CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER—PREPARING FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

The Bureau of Street Cleaning went to work quite vigorously on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, in anticipation of the return to the City to-night, from Albany, of the Legislative Committee which has in charge the inquiry into the conduct of the bureau, and the means by which it contrived to spend $1,000,000 in 1873, and $110,833 33 in the first month of 1874. At first it was a little difficult to understand the real motive of this sudden display of energy, but it became apparent yesterday when the foremen in various wards set themselves about the task of obtaining signatures from residents on the streets newly cleaned, certifying to the efficiency of the labors of the bureau. This was undertaken not in virtue of any explicit order to that effect, but by a "cue" which was disseminated from official suggestion. Of course, if a good showing of signatures is obtained, these certificates of character and ability will be laid before the committee, but it might be well for the committee to ascertain how many of the signatures are those of genuine residents and property-owners. The applications of the foremen were rejected by many of the persons to whom they applied, and it is said that deficiencies in the list are to be filled by all the hangers-on and parasites of the bureau and their friends.

The Board of Police at its last meeting adopted a resolution offered by Commissioner Charlick permitting the books and papers of the board to be submitted for examination in the investigation now pending before the Supreme Court, in which Charlick is charged with election frauds. It is intimated that Charlick adopted this plan to prevent the Legislative Committee from getting their hands on the documents, or at least to delay it as long as possible. At the same meeting the proposal of Francis Pidgeon to pay the City $40,000 for about 300,000 or 350,000 cubic yards of street dirt for filling in property at Newtown Creek, was submitted by Commissioner Gardner, and a similar proposition from Jones & McQuade, to pay $50,000 for $500,000 cubic yards of filling, to be delivered at the property from Ninety-second street to One Hundred and Sixth street. Jones & McQuade have a political strength behind them, and are engaged in a City contract in filling up that property. Thus far they have been paid by the City about sixty cents per yard for filling in the lots, and have purchased the filling stuff from the Street-cleaning Bureau at twenty-five cents per yard. Which proposal will be accepted?

## THE SENTENCE OF JOHN E. SIMMONS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, John E. Simmons, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Nicholas W. Duryea, was brought up for sentence. On being formally arraigned he stated that he was forty-seven years of age, resided in Fourteenth street, and was engaged in no business. Prisoner's counsel then addressed the court in mitigation of punishment. After a careful review of the circumstances of the case as shown in evidence, Judge Brady, in passing sentence, said: "In this case it seems that the prisoner was injured in the affray. Perhaps it may be said it was begun by the deceased, but it ended, according to the verdict of the jury, in unnecessary killing. He seems, nevertheless, to have been injured, and injured, though not mortally, yet seriously, and he seems also to have been confined in prison for a period of fourteen months. I have taken into consideration all the circumstances which have been revealed upon the trial, and I have reflected how the discretion vested in me should be exercised. I must admit that I have been disturbed very much, because there are conflicting elements—elements that look to murder and elements that look to justifiable homicide; and I can very well imagine how the jury deemed that a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree would satisfy the ends of justice. I have taken these things into consideration, and it is my judgment that society shall be protected from the use of the knife, which has been so common in this City for some years past. I think, therefore, that the prisoner should be sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months, and that is the verdict of the court. The prisoner was then removed.

## THE RECENT FORGERIES IN WALL STREET.

Mr. McKay's story of the manner in which he was "innocently" brought into connection with the frauds perpetrated at the Stock Exchange on Tuesday last was received with derisive laughter in the street yesterday. Respectable brokers believe that the Stock Exchange can have no difficulty in tracing the forgeries to their author or authors. It was clearly not a "Bull" movement, and the number of "Bears" largely interested in stocks is not numerous. Some of these are men who would not resort to such a mode of doing business, so that the Stock Exchange Committee can have no difficulty in narrowing the circle to a small compass, within which the guilty party is likely to be found. There are a good many who believe that the Stock Exchange Committee have no desire to find out or punish the author of the forgeries, and that the matter will be allowed to rest. The TIMES reporter was informed yesterday at the Stock Exchange that the Governing Committee did not meet yesterday, but the reporter was subsequently informed by a prominent gentleman in Wall street that the Governing Committee had had a meeting; that McKay was again before them, and that he gave testimony implicating two or three prominent men. The gentleman referred to said that he had received this information from a member of the committee. Afterward the reporter had a conversation with a member of the Governing Board, and this gentleman said no meeting had taken place. He did not know when another meeting would be held, but if any new evidence transpired he supposed the President would call the committee together.

## DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Yesterday Judge Woodruff delivered his opinion in the case of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company against the steam-boat [illegible], which came before him on appeal. He held that the exceptions filed in the case were properly overruled, and ordered a decree to be entered [illegible].

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

## THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS—ENORMOUS INCREASE IN EXPENSES—A CONSPIRACY AGAINST PROPERTY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The convention to-day adopted a plan for the organization of a Bureau of Immigration, with a Commissioner in each county, and also adopted the following memorial to Congress:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:*

The memorial of the tax-payers and other citizens of South Carolina respectfully showeth that upon the reconstruction of the State Government and the admission of Senators and Representatives into the Congress of the United States it was doubtless intended by Congress, as it was expected by them, that they would become partakers of the rights enjoyed by citizens of the United States and other State Governments. The history of the country teaches that taxation without representation is tyranny. Our Revolutionary fathers had combined to resist such tyranny, and we feel assured that it was never the intention of the sons of these men to allow this very system to be fastened upon any of their fellow-citizens. It has, nevertheless, come to pass that the Government established in South Carolina under the legislation of Congress has been made the instrument of effecting this monstrous oppression.

TAXES IMPOSED BY NON-TAX-PAYERS.

That department of the State Government which exercises the taxing power is administered by those who own a mere fraction of the property of the State. Seven years have elapsed since the reconstruction of the State Government, and, during that period, of the property taxed a majority of the members of the Legislature owned no portion whatsoever, and the remaining members owned so little that their pay as members constituted their entire interest as property-holders. The result is that those owning the property, having no voice in the Government, and those imposing the taxes no share in the burden thereof, the taxes have advanced yearly until, in many cases, they consume more than one-half of the income from the property taxed. The annual expenses of the Government have advanced from $400,000 before the war to $2,000,000 at the present time, and the following comparison of leading items of expenditures will best exhibit the change:

| | 1865-6. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $76,481 63 | $230,797 39 |
| Public printing | 17,446 66 | 331,945 66 |
| Legislative expenses | 51,337 00 | 291,339 47 |
| Public asylums | 25,897 00 | 128,432 11 |
| Contingent funds | 6,092 99 | 75,033 75 |
| Sundries | 83,413 31 | 298,668 85 |
| Deficiencies | None. | 540,328 00 |

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAYED AGAINST THE PROPERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The facts exhibit the unprecedented spectacle of a State in which the Government is arrayed against the property of its citizens. It has been openly avowed by prominent members of the Legislature that the taxes should be increased to a point which will compel the sale of the great body of the land, and take it away from the former owners. The fruit of this policy is shown in the fact stated by the Controller General in his official report, that for default in the payment of taxes for the year 1872 alone 268,523 acres of land were forfeited to the State, and this result proves the fallacy of the belief that the policy pursued promotes the elevation of the black population and the acquisition by them of the lands thus virtually confiscated. The reverse is the necessary result. Lands are unavailable, as security mortgages in default of payment cannot sell; wages have declined; the cost of living is made greater by the addition of the taxes to the prices of commodities; the poor are made poorer, and reduced every day, more incapable of purchasing lands, and more hopeless of rising above the condition of mere laborers. It would have ameliorated the condition of your petitioners if the effect of this policy had been to create an active demand for lands on the part of the large class of our population, but while the owners are by oppressive taxation driven to sell, others for the same reason are disqualified from buying.

A PLUNDERING LEGISLATURE.

The abuses in the legislative department that have been described are not confined to the mere raising and expenditure of revenues, but they pervade the entire conduct of that department. Schemes have been devised for issuing State bonds, and for contracting other loans, by which the public debt has in six years been raised from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, and that without advancing any public works, adding one dollar to the public property or to the payment of the public debt. Large as the sum of the public debt is admitted to be, there is reason to believe it does not reach the true amount. It is found impossible to ascertain the actual sum of the obligations that have been issued.

THE NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY OUTDONE.

Schemes of public plunder have been openly advanced by corrupt measures of which one single example will suffice. Two clerks of the Legislature in their official capacity made contracts with themselves as private persons for the public printing. The appropriations made in one year for the work done, or to be done, by these two officials amounted to $475,000, exclusive of $100,000 for publishing the laws; and in the fiscal year 1873 there was actually paid to them for printing $331,000, leaving a large sum then due to them by the State; and this notwithstanding the avowal of the two officials themselves that the work done was worth no more than $100,000, and the testimony of others that its value was only $50,000. The stupendous fraud involved in this and similar modes of making the legitimate objects of public expenditures the medium of plundering the Treasury, cannot be better illustrated than by the following facts: The total appropriations for public printing made by the Legislature of South Carolina during a period of sixty years, from 1800 to 1859, was $271,180. During the last year the amount actually expended for public printing by the present Legislature was $331,945—that is, $60,765 more than it cost the State for sixty years before the war. Committees have derived large sums as compensation for reporting favorably on private bills, and strong reasons exist for believing that a large amount of State bank bills, funded by the State to discharge her liabilities, have been reissued by those intrusted by the Legislature with the duty of their cancellation.

A CORRUPT JUDICIARY.

In the Judiciary Department evils equally grievous have been produced under the present State Government. The Judges hold their offices for short terms; their continuance in office depends upon the caprices of the legislators. The result is, that the duties of their high offices are discharged under influences and responsibilities necessarily adverse to the independent and pure administration of public justice. The jurors, moreover, are selected by three officials, of whom two are the appointees of the Governor; the consequence is that the defeat of an obnoxious litigant may be made certain by the selection of the jury, or, if no special object be contemplated by these officials, the choice is frequently made simply for the small pay of men who are unable to either read or write. In either case the ends of justice are defeated.

BARTERING EXECUTIVE.

In the Executive Department all these evils culminate. It is openly asserted and believed that offices are the subjects of barter, and the manner in which such offices are administered proves that qualification has little influence in the appointment in matters under the control of a single individual. It is difficult to prove corruption; but there is one state of facts that always should stand for proof. A large expenditure of money by an official who is without any estate and receives but a small salary, establishes beyond a doubt that the money must come from some irregular or illegal source. On this principle the tax Governors elected under the present Constitution stand condemned in public opinion. To detect and punish these crimes is impossible. The Governor controls the avenues of justice; indeed, the entire system is one of self-sustaining and self-protecting corruption. In most of the States there might be some chance of redress through the ballot-box. But here again the State Government interposes an insuperable barrier. The elections are conducted by persons appointed in the interest of the officials, and the returns are under the absolute control of the parties in power. Under such circumstances voting is a form, and elections a mockery.

INTERVENTION OF CONGRESS ASKED.

Suffering under such greivances, and despairing of relief from the State Government, your memorialists come respectfully to your honorable bodies for redress. The Government which thus oppresses us was virtually established by Congress, and while we believe they did not forsee the evils to which it has given rise, we cannot doubt that they will assist in removing them so soon as they are satisfied of their existence. All that we have asserted is capable of proof, but knowing as we do, that the evils of which we complain are certain in their existence, and are more likely to increase than diminish, your memorialists must earnestly ask your aid in providing the proper redress and relief.

## A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A PHILADELPHIA JEWELER'S STORE ALLEGED TO BE ROBBED OF $20,000 WORTH OF VALUABLES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—John Brennan, a jeweler doing business on South Eighth street, reported to the Central Station last night that his establishment had been robbed of $20,000 worth of stock. He stated that he left his store shortly after 9 o'clock, and returning in an hour found that the back door had been forced open, and all the goods left in the show-cases had been carried away. Several officers visited the place and made an investigation. It was discovered that the rear door had been forced open by means of a jimmy. During last night the detectives were at work, and this morning the investigation was continued, but no clue to the thieves or the missing property has been obtained. The circumstances of the affair being of a somewhat peculiar nature, careful inquiry was made of Mr. Brennan as to the manner in which he carried on business. It was ascertained that he kept no books; that he was under considerable financial embarrassment, and that his stock, although it had been quite large, would not admit of the theft of so considerable a portion of it as claimed, and yet allow so much of it to remain. These facts excited some suspicion, for it is claimed that he could have received ample protection for his property had he applied to an officer. Again, it was observed as singular that he should leave such a quantity of valuable stock exposed when he had safes in the building for its proper storage. It is also stated by Mr. Brennan that his brother passed the store during his absence, and noticed that the windows had been screened from the view of passers, which, although an unusual circumstance, did not excite his suspicions. The case is a very strange one, and future developments will doubtless show the truth or inveracity of the gentleman's statements.

## MINNESOTA.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY MAKES A DEFENSE AND WHOLESALE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST WINDOM, RAMSEY, AND OTHERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—In the Minnesota Legislature, in session at St. Paul, this morning, no little excitement was caused by a twenty minutes' speech delivered by Mr. Donnelly, in reply to an attack upon him by the *Daily Press*, of that city, charging him with fraud and corruption. Referring to the charge that he had demanded from the Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company $2,500 for his services in procuring a land grant for that road, and that the company subsequently voted him paid-up stock to that amount, he gave a statement of what he did do, supplemented by a statement of the road for the whole period covered in the charges, showing that he had never demanded nor received a cent for such services. In conclusion he, called attention to the fact that a resolution was pending calling for a joint committee to sit during recess, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the official conduct of all Representatives and Senators in Congress and State officers for the past ten years, and asked that the resolution be passed. By such an investigation his own case would be looked into, and he believed it would also be shown that Wheelock, the editor of the *Press*, had received a large sum of money from Jay Cooke for stock of the Lake Superior Railroad; that about $1,000,000 had been made by a ring of politicians out of the Northern Pacific; that both Windom and Ramsey had been elected by the most shameful corruption; that in the case of Lamar over $20,000 was raised by the ring in that city, and that members had been bought like sheep in the shambles. He also thought such an investigation would show Ramsey to be guilty of more corruption than Pomeroy of Kansas.

## SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN IN IOWA.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Mrs. A. W. Brownlie, wife of a well-to-do farmer living near the village of Long Grove, not far from Davenport, Iowa, was murdered on last Wednesday evening by some person who is at present unknown. The husband was away from home visiting the house of a neighbor when the tragedy occurred, and only discovered it when he stumbled over the body while going through the kitchen toward the door of the sitting-room after his return home. He held his lantern down, and saw her dead and mutilated, her clothing having been set on fire by the discharge of a gun. The four children—the eldest of whom is but eleven years of age—were so frightened that they hid themselves until their father's return. When found they told him that about 7 o'clock, while their mother was sewing by the window, a brick came crashing through it, immediately followed by a shot, and then another. The woman fell to the floor, and expired almost immediately. No one entered the house afterward, though a sash in another part of the building was removed. The deed is supposed to have been committed by two men, one of whom was at work at this window at the time the shot was fired. No provocation can be learned for the act, and as yet suspicion has fastened upon no one.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Wednesday night at most stations east of the Mississippi River. It has risen decidedly in the extreme North-west. The temperature has fallen in that section, but has generally risen elsewhere, and especially so in the Middle and Eastern States; southerly winds, with rain or cloud, in the Middle States and lower-lake region; south-east winds, with cloud and rain, in the Gulf States. North-west winds and clear weather are reported from the North-west and Lake Superior. Clear weather prevails at the Rocky Mountain Stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in New-England, south-west winds, cloud, and rain, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds and clearing weather.

*For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower barometer, followed by rising pressure and westerly winds.*

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, increasing south-easterly winds, falling or stationary barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

For the Western Gulf, south-easterly winds, shifting to northerly, with falling temperature, rising barometer, and clearing weather.

## THE BODY OF THE MURDERER EVANS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19.—After the execution of Evans his body was given into the hands of Dr. Crosby, of Dartmouth College, who had bought it of Evans in advance for $50, and it was conveyed to the undertaker's, where a post-mortem examination was held. The openings were then sewed up and the body left on exhibition, and many visited it that evening and next morning. It was a ghastly and sickening sight. The naked corpse was exposed to the gaze of all who chose to look. The front door was open, and several boys, men, and women went in and out at pleasure. There were the gaping wounds the whole length of the body, uncleansed and most shocking to behold. It was the most inhuman and barbarous spectacle ever beheld in Concord. Then the body was doubled up or cut up and packed in a dry-goods box about half the length of a human form, and shipped to Havana the next day. At the depot every one knew what it was, and had the privilege of seeing it dumped into the car and ended over as if it were a bale of goods. Many of the best citizens of Concord are indignant at the proceedings, not from any sympathy for Evans, but for the demoralizing and brutalizing effect it has on society.

## LOWENSTEIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Lowenstein rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he has been sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of April. The prisoner seemed to anticipate this result, and was apparently prepared for it. His wife, who was beside him when the jury came in, shrieked and fainted away.

## THE FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM MR. PETER COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

*Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Senator United States, Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to ask your kind attention to a few thoughts that, I believe, will show that Washington declared a truth in answer to a member of the Maryland Legislature, when he said that people always mistake as to the amount of money necessary for a circulating medium. Washington said it is not the amount of money in a country that makes it plenty, but the rapidity and the certainty with which it passes the round of circulation; in exact proportion as we alloy the precious metals, or pour paper money into the circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise, and labor would be the last that would feel it. He concluded by saying it will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic, as it will only benefit the debtor by enabling him to pay his debts with a shadow instead of a substance.

It is a fact, as declared by Washington, that everything in a country will rise in price in exact proportion as we alloy the precious metals or pour paper money into the volume of circulating medium. This fact makes it equally as certain that, in exact proportion as the currency of the country is contracted by an act of the Government, just in that proportion it becomes in effect a governmental order on every man who is in debt to give more property or labor to pay his debts, and that notwithstanding his means of paying will be rendered more difficult in proportion as the contraction of the currency will depreciate the value of all the property and labor on which he has depended to pay his debts.

Our Government having been compelled, in order to save the nation's life, to resort to a forced loan, or the issue of paper money, with which they have controlled all forms of the people's property, the Government cannot now contract their paper money without violating the first duty enjoined by the Constitution.

The Constitution requires the establishment of justice as the only means by which the general welfare can be promoted. The Government may, and should, determine that they will not alloy the precious metals, or increase the volume of paper money only as per capita with the increase of the inhabitants of the whole country. The Government is bound by the Constitution to make everything that it allows to pass as money *to be a just means of weighing and measuring the values of all property and labor that are constantly being exchanged by its use.* Northing could be more unjust or unwise than for a Government to enforce a contraction of the currency as a means of securing specie payments after having been compelled to expand the use of paper money to save the nation's life until the whole property of the country has been measured by it, and debts contracted by its use, to an amount equal to one-half the value of all the property in the country. For the Government to contract the paper circulation to a specie standard would be in effect an order for all persons now in debt to pay an amount in addition to their present debt equal to the depreciation on all the property of the country occasioned by the contraction of the currency. It never can be shown to be just for a Government to adopt a policy of contraction that must inevitably bring ruin to millions of the most enterprising part of the people before it will be possible to arrive at and maintain specie payment, by contracting the circulating medium of the country.

If I am not mistaken, a thousand millions in value has been lost to the country by the Government, in having failed to make all its paper money a legal tender in payment of all debts and duties due the Government and individuals, by simply adding an amount in currency equal to the average premium that gold has borne during the month preceding the maturing of the contracts.

Such a course would make it the interest of all to arrive at specie payment as soon as it is possible to maintain it, by bringing the balance of trade in favor of our country. Yours, with great respect,

PETER COOPER.

## THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN REFORMERS.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, when resolutions on the subject of the present labor agitation against the contract system were introduced by the Executive Committee, and, after a brief discussion, adopted by a unanimous vote. They are as follows:

*Resolved,* That the experience of the past has demonstrated that the carrying on of public works by the day is the system most prolific of corruption, and that the provisions of the charter that all public work to be done and all supplies to be furnished, the expense of which in the aggregate amounts to more than $1,000, shall be by contract, is one of the best and most beneficent safeguards to the tax-payer.

*Resolved,* That we request the Legislature now in session not to amend this provision in any particular, and that the Common Council be requested not to use the authority conferred on it by the charter, except upon the urgent necessities of the times to secure immediate employment for working men, in order to mitigate the severities of the Winter season. By this course no opportunity will be afforded to ambitious demagogues to organize a body-guard of venal voters, through whom the honest endeavors of our well-meaning citizens to establish and maintain an economical administration of our municipal affairs can be frustrated.

Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature.

## FIRE IN CORTLANDT STREET.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, Patrolman Nugent, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while on post, discovered flames bursting forth from a four-story extension in the rear of the building No. 10 Cortlandt street. An alarm was at once given, and was quickly responded to by the Fire Department. The fire spread rapidly, and at one time endangered the whole block, but a second alarm brought a large force of firemen to the spot, and in about half an hour the flames were subdued. The fire broke out in the workshop of H. A. Coats, plate printer. The building is also occupied by J. Ambler, electrotyper, Mehrbath Bros., jewelers, and several other parties. The front building is occupied by F. Kroeber, dealer in American clocks, and Lazarus Morris & Co., opticians. The entire stock of Mr. Kroeber was removed by the Fire Insurance Patrol into an adjoining store. The total damage will not exceed $25,000.

## ARRIVAL OF CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Chin Len Pin, who has been residing in this country for some years past as Commissioner of the Chinese Educational Mission, arrived last evening at the Sturtevant House from head-quarters at Hartford. He was accompanied by Mr. McPherson, Commissioner of Customs at Han Kow, China; Mr. Alfred Huber, Commissioner of Customs at Teintsain; Gen. Yeh Shu Qung, who is a member of the Educational Mission; Mr. L. H. Northrop, of West Haven, Conn.; Mr. Henry T. Terry, and Mr. Chung Lung, of Hartford. Mr. Chen Len Pin has been recently appointed by the Chinese Government as Imperial Commissioner, with instructions to go to Cuba to investigate the condition of the coolies, and is now on his way there for that purpose. The Chinese Government has been very anxious for some time past to ascertain the condition of the coolies, and have charged the Imperial Commissioner to enter into a full inquiry as to their present condition in the island. The party will start for Washington at an early hour this morning, where they will remain a day or two on official business before proceeding to Cuba.

## THE MASKED BURGLARS.

At the Court of Sessions for Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday morning, Dan Kelly alias John Kelly, who escaped from the Auburn Prison, while he had upward of two years to serve, was called to trial on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, and grand larceny, in having been concerned with Patsy Conroy, Larry Griffin, John Burns, and others, in entering the dwelling of Miss Lydia H. Emmot, known as the Emmot Cottage, in the township of New-Rochelle, about 2 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 23, masked, and armed with pistols, made threats of shooting the members of the family in case of alarm or offering resistance, proceeded to plunder the premises of all the available property. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor.

## LOCAL FIRES.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 103 Fulton street, occupied by T. G. Sellew, manufacturer of office furniture, causing $2,500 damage to building and contents. ....At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 79 John street, occupied by C. S. Westcott & Co., Union Printing Establishment. Damage $600....At 11:30 A. M. a fire broke out on the roof of Mr. E. R. Harper's residence, No. 169 West Twenty-third street, caused by the tar on the roof igniting from a furnace. Damage trifling.

## THE STURTEVANT TRAGEDY.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The funeral of the Sturtevant Brothers and Miss Buckley took place to-day. Services were held first in the old Sturtevant mansion in presence of the relatives and family friends, and subsequently in the Halifax Congregational Church. There was a great crowd, many hundreds being unable to get inside the building. The scene was very affecting. The inquest will be resumed next Monday.

# CHARLES DICKENS.

## GLIMPSES OF THE INNER LIFE OF THE NOVELIST.

From the third and last volume of Mr. John Forster's *Life of Charles Dickens*, just published in London, we make a few quotations, without adding any comments of our own:

DICKENS' DOMESTIC LIFE.

"The old days—the old days! Shall I ever, I wonder, get the frame of mind back as it used to be then? Something of it, perhaps—but never quite as it used to be. I find that the skeleton in my domestic closet is becoming a pretty big one."

It would be unjust and uncandid not to admit that these and other similar passages in the letters that extended over the years while he lived abroad had served in some degree as a preparation for what came after his return to England in the following year. It came with a great shock, nevertheless, because it told plainly what before had never been avowed, but only hinted at more or less obscurely. The opening references to the reply which had been made to a previous expression of his wish for some confidences as in the old time. I give only what is strictly necessary to account for what followed, and even this with deep reluctance. "Your letter of yesterday was so kind and hearty, and sounded so gently the many chords we have touched together, that I cannot leave it unanswered, though I have not much (to any purpose) to say. My reference to "confidences" was merely to the relief of saying a word of what has long been pent up in my mind. Poor Catharine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me uneasy and unhappy, but that I make her so, too; and much more so. She is exactly what you know, in the way of being amiable and complying; but we are strangely ill-assorted for the bond there is between us. God knows she would have been a thousand times happier if she had married another kind of man, and that her avoidance of this destiny would have been at least equally good for us both. I am often cut to the heart by thinking what a pity it is for her own sake that I ever fell in her way, and if I were sick or disabled to-morrow I know how sorry she would be, and how deeply grieved myself to think how we had lost each other. But exactly the same incompatability would arise the moment I became well again; and nothing on earth could make her understand me, or suit us to each other. Her temperament will not go with mine. It mattered not so much when we had only ourselves to consider, but reasons have been growing since which make it all but hopeless that we should ever try to struggle on. What is now befalling me I have seen steadily coming ever since the days you remembered when Mary was born; and I know too well that you cannot, and no one can, help me. Why I have ever written I hardly know; but it is a miserable sort of comfort that you should be clearly aware how matters stand. The mere mention of the fact without any complaint or blame of any sort is a relief to my present state of spirits, and I can get this only from you because I can speak of it to no one else.' In the same tone was his rejoinder to my reply: 'To the most part of what you say—amen! You are not so tolerant as perhaps you might be of the wayward and unsettled feeling which is part (I suppose) of the tenure on which one holds an imaginative life, and which I have, as you ought to know well, often only kept down by riding over it like a dragoon; but let that go by. I make no maudlin complaint. I agree with you as to the very possible incidents, even not less bearable than mine, that might and must often occur to the married condition when it is entered into very young. I am always deeply sensible of the wonderful exercise I have of life and its highest sensations, and have said to myself for years, and have honestly and truly felt. This is the drawback to such a career and is not to be complained of. I say it and feel it now as strongly as ever I did; and, as I told you in my last, I do not with that view put all this forward. But the years have not made it easier to bear for either of us, and for her sake as well as mine, the wish will force itself upon me that something might be done. I know too well it is impossible. There is the fact, and that is all one can say. Now are you to suppose that I disguise from myself what might be urged on the other side. I claim no immunity from blame. There is plenty of fault on my side, I dare say, in the way of a thousand uncertainties, caprices, and difficulties of disposition; but only one thing will alter all that, and that is the end which alters everything."

EDWIN DROOD.

The last book undertaken by Dickens was to be published in illustrated monthly numbers, of the old form, but to close with the twelfth. It closed unfinished with the sixth number, which was itself under-written by two pages. His first fancy for the tale was expressed in a letter in the middle of July. "What should I think of the idea" of a story beginning in this way? Two people, boy and girl, or very young, going apart from one another, pledged to be married after many years—at the end of the book. The interest to arise out of the tracing of their separate ways, and the impossibility of telling what will be done with that impending fate. This was laid aside, but it left a marked trace on the story as afterward designed, in the position of Edwin Drood and his betrothed. I first heard of the later design in a letter dated Friday, the 6th day of August, 1869, in which, after speaking, with the usual unstinted praise he bestowed always on what moved him in others, of a little tale he had received for his journal, he spoke of the change that had occurred to him for the new tale by himself: "I laid aside the fancy I told you of, and have a very curious and new idea for my new story—not a communicable idea, (or the interest of the book would be gone,) but a very strong one, though difficult to work." The story, I learned immediately afterward, was to be that of the murder of a nephew by his uncle; the originality of which was to consist in the review of the murderer's career of himself at the close, when its temptations were to be dwelt upon as if not he, the culprit, but some other man, were the tempted.

The last chapters were to be written in the condemned cell, to which his wickedness, all elaborately elicited from him as if told of another, had brought him. Discovery by the murderer of the utter needlessness of the murder for its object, was to follow hard upon commission of the deed; but all discovery of the murderer was to be baffled till toward the close, when, by means of a gold ring which had resisted the corrosive effects of the lime into which he had thrown the body, not only the person murdered was to be identified, but the locality of the crime and the man who committed it. So much was told to me before any of the book was written; and it will be recollected that the ring, taken by Drood to be given to his betrothed only if their engagement went on, was brought away with them from their last interview. Rosa was to marry Tartar, and Crisparkle the sister of Landless, who was himself, I think, to have perished in assisting Tartar finally to unmask and seize the murderer. Nothing had been written, however, of the main parts of the design, excepting what is found in the published numbers; there was no hint of preparation for the sequel in any notes of chapters in advance; and there remained not even what he had himself so sadly written of the book by Thackeray also interrupted by death. The evidence of matured designs never to be accomplished, intentions planned never to be executed, roads of thought marked out never to be traversed, goals shining in the distance never to be reached, was wanting here. It was all a blank. Enough had been completed, nevertheless, to give promise of a much greater book than its immediate predecessor. "I hope his book is finished," wrote Longfellow when the news of his death was flashed to America. It is certainly one of his most beautiful works, if not the most beautiful of all. It would be too sad to think the pen had fallen from his hand, and left it incomplete. Some of its characters were touched with subtlety, and in its descriptions his imaginative power was at its best. Not a line was wanting to its reality, in the most minute local detail, of places widely contrasted, and we saw with equal vividness the lazy cathedral town and the lurid opium-eaters' den. Something like the old lightness and buoyancy of animal spirits gave a new freshness to the humor; the scenes of the child-heroine and her luckness betrothed had both novelty and nicety of character in them; and Mr. Grewgious in chambers with his clerk and the two waiters, the conceited fool Sapsea, and the blustering philanthropist Honeythunder, were first-rate comedy. Miss Twinkleton was of the family of Miss La Creevy; and the lodging-house keeper, Miss Billickin, though she gave Miss Twinkleton but a sorry account of her blood, had that of Mrs. Todgers in her veins. "I was put in life to a very genteel boarding-school, the mistress being no less a lady than yourself, of about your own age, or it may be some years younger, and a poorness of blood flowed from the table which has run through my life." Was ever anything better said of a school fare of starved gentility?

The last page of *Edwin Drood* was written in the chalet in the afternoon of his last day of consciousness; and I have thought there might be some interest in a fac simile of the greater part of this final page of manuscript that ever came from his hand, at which he had worked unusually late in order to finish the chapter. It has very much the character in its excessive care of correction and interlineation of all his later manuscripts; and in order that comparison may be made with his earlier and easier method I place beside it a portion of a page of the original of *Oliver Twist*. His greater pains and elaboration of writing, it may be mentioned, became first very obvious in the latter parts of *Martin Chuzzlewit;* but not the least remarkable feature in all his manuscripts is the accuracy with which the portions of each, representing the several numbers, are exactly adjusted to the space the printer had to fill. Whether without erasure or so interlined as to be illegible, nothing is wanting, and there is nothing in excess. So assured was the habit that he has himself remarked upon an instance the other way, in *Our Mutual Friend*, as not having happened to him for thirty years. But *Edwin Drood*, more startling, showed him how unsettled the habit he most prized had become, in the clashing of old and new pursuits. "When I had written," (22d of December, 1869,) "and, as I thought, disposed of the first two numbers of my story, Clowes informed me to my horror that they were together *twelve printed pages too short!!!* Consequently I had to transpose a chapter from number two to number one, and remodel number two altogether! This was the more unlucky that it came upon me at the time when I was obliged to leave the book in order to get up the readings," (the additional twelve for which Sir Thomas Watson's consent had been obtained,) "quite gone out of my mind since I left them off. However, I turned to it and got it done, and both numbers are now in type. Charles Collins has designed an excellent cover.'' It was his wish that his son-in-law should have illustrated the story; but this not being practicable, upon an opinion expressed by Mr. Millais, which the result thoroughly justified, choice was made of Mr. S. L. Fildes.

## THE NASSAU DRY DOCK SALE.

As may be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Nassau Dry Dock property, at the City of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, will be offered for sale at public auction, in that city, on the 5th of March next. The last opportunity of attending the sale will be afforded by the steamer City of Merida, leaving this port on Thursday, the 26th inst., from Pier No. 3 North River, for Nassau direct, arriving there four days after. The advantages to be had at this sale are too numerous and important to be overlooked by either ship-masters, owners, or builders, and those engaged in or wishing to engage in the business of docking and repairing vessels, as well as speculators, should give it careful attention. On account of the fact that the sale is to be held at Nassau, the chances seem to be that bids will be few, and that the bidder going from the States may become the fortunate purchaser at a low price. Full information concerning the property may be had by addressing either of the executors, under whose direction the sale will be made, or their counsel.

## THE ROSENBAUM EXTRADITION.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Application was made to-day to the Superior Court for an extension of time for the extradition of Rosenbaum to the 25th inst., which was granted.

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.—The Guanaco Umbrella is the best, the most durable, and the cheapest umbrella made, and daily grows in favor with men, women, and children. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees and the sole makers.—*Advertisement.*

Money Loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and silver-ware, and the same bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th st.
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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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**Wedding and Ball Cards, Dancing Programmes,** Foreign Note-Papers, Crests, and Monograms. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes** possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

## MARRIED.

BURRAS—VAIL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, HOWARD R. BURRAS, of this City, to Miss HATTIE B. eldest daughter of P. W. Vail, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

HARPER—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Freeman P. Tower, JAMES HARPER, of New-York, to LILLIE MERCEIN, daughter of the late William Hyde, of Brooklyn.

STEERS—WALTERS.—On Monday, Feb. 16, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. JAMES R. STEERS, to Miss MARION E. WALTERS, of this City.

## DIED.

ADGATE.—At East Hardwick, Vt., Feb. 11, of meningitis, MARY SCOTT, wife of Luther W. Adgate, M. D., and daughter of the late W. S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

APPLETON.—In Jersey City, on Feb. 18, HATTIE, wife of Albert Appleton, aged 23 years, 11 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, corner of Erie and 2d sts., Jersey City.

BRANDON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1874, WILLIAM J., eldest son of William Brandon.
Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 237 Spring st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BAYLIES.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874, HERSEY BAYLIES, M. D., aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Remsen st., Astoria, on Friday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M. The Harlem boat leaves Peck slip, New-York, at 12 M.

BURROWS.—At Webster av., Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1874, ELIZA, wife of John Burrows.
Funeral on Friday, Feb. 20, 1874, at 2 P. M.

COOPER.—Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874, at the residence of her father, DR. F. W. Ostrander, No. 95 Clark st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARGARET B. COOPER, widow of the late Henry W. Cooper.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, MIRIAM ELIOT, aged 6 weeks, daughter of Ralph L. and Laura E. Cutter.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Baltic st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

COIT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874, ANN, wife of Henry Coit, and sister of George F. Talman, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the church, corner of 5th av. and 19th st., on Friday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

FRASER.—On Thursday, 19th February, 1874, BELL VIRGINIA, second daughter of James and Ella K. Fraser, aged 9 years, 8 months, 24 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 26 West 51st st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 9:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

GLOVER.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, HELEN DE LAND, daughter of Charles H. and Eva C. Glover, aged 7 months and 8 days.

HASKELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, LOUSIA S. R. HASKELL, wife of Wm. S. Haskell, aged 62 years 6 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1,061 Dean st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Salem, Mass., for interment.
☞ Salem and Gloucester, Mass., and Augusta, Me., papers please copy.

KORTRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT, aged 69 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 79 Madison av., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOWDEN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday night, Feb. 16, SOPHIA MCKISSOCK, wife of Robert Lowden and daughter of the late Judge McKissock, of Newburg.
Funeral from her late residence, Sanford av., Flushing, at 11 A. M. Friday, Feb. 20. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10:30 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

LEE.—At Savannah, Ga., Feb. 10, 1874, GEORGE F. LEE, of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 37th year of his age.

LYON.—At Montclair, on Thursday, the 19th inst., AMASA, infant son of Amasa and Sarah Augusta Lyon.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, MAY, youngest daughter of Capt. L. M. and Sarah Murray, aged 6 years and 10 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 616 Lorrimer st., Greenpoint, on Friday, the 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Feb. 17, MARTHA REYNOLDS, aged 59 years.
Will be buried from the residence of Wm. Baker, No. 236 East 42d st., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SAGE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, Col. AUG. B. SAGE, in the 33d year of his age.
Funeral services on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 32 Rutgers st.

WIECHERS.—Suddenly, at Matanzas, of apoplexy, Feb. 16, ABBY E., wife of W. A. Wiechers, of New-York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

MARCH NUMBER NOW READY.

THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED.

"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ATHEIST."

"REVIEW OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER."

The March number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, now ready, opens out with the fifth of EDWARD KING'S papers on the GREAT SOUTH, superbly illustrated from sketches by CHAMPNEY, and dealing with an almost unknown land, THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. The verdict of the press is that this series is steadily increasing in interest and beauty.

Following this paper comes an exquisite poem by R. H. STODDARD, entitled "THE FLOWER OF LOVE LIES BLEEDING;" a comprehensive review of "THE CREDIT MOBILIER," giving interesting views of the internal troubles of that company; A TRIBUTE TO AGASSIZ, by JAS. T. FIELDS; a fresh and gossipy sketch of ARABIAN WOMEN, by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON; a reminiscence of MARIA VAN NESS, "THE HEIRESS OF WASHINGTON," by WM. R. HOOPER, a romantic sketch; an ingenious extravaganza entitled "THE TACHYPOMP;" a valuable paper on the religious life of JOHN STUART MILL; and "A DREAM STORY" by Mrs. KATHARINE MACQUOID, the author of "Patty." The serials by Miss TRAFTON and Mrs. DAVIS are continued.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing that in the April number will be commenced a new, handsomely-illustrated serial story,

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND.

By JULES VERNE,

author of "From the Earth to the Moon," "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," &c.

The series of ILLUSTRATED PAPERS now in progress in this Magazine, descriptive of the immense and fertile region of our country, known as

"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

is attracting the greatest attention at home and abroad. It is hoped that it may bring to these vast fields of agricultural and mineral wealth a tide of capital and population that will help to solve the problem of its future.

The MARCH NUMBER gives us

THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

These papers were begun in November, and will be continued through the present year. The July No., containing the Introductory Paper of the Series, will be sent free to all Subscribers for 1874. PRICE $4 A YEAR.

SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

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SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

Uniting with its own new and varied attractions all the best features of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" AND "THE RIVERSIDE."

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J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
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THIS FIRST SPRING NUMBER OF ST. NICHOLAS CONTAINS EIGHT ADDITIONAL PAGES, AND IS CROWDED WITH GOOD STORIES AND ARTICLES OF EVERY KIND FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. IT HAS NEARLY FORTY PICTURES, MANY OF THEM UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

To the many popular features of this now LEADING MAGAZINE FOR AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS, has recently been added a new department: "THE LETTER BOX," which will be gladly welcomed by the children.

Here are a few of the notices with which the press of the entire country has welcomed the recent issues of ST. NICHOLAS:

ST. NICHOLAS is without a rival. Former subscribers to *Our Young Folks* we think will agree with us that they have lost nothing, but, on the contrary, gained a great deal, by transferring their allegiance to ST. NICHOLAS.—*New-York Times.*

ST. NICHOLAS is not only the best juvenile magazine ever published, but the February number is the most brilliant of all the current monthlies.—*New-York Graphic.*

ST. NICHOLAS, for February, is the best boys' and girls' magazine we have ever seen. Positively, we can find not a single fault in it from first to last.—*New-York Arcadian.*

For the first time we are reconciled to the death of *Our Young Folks*, since its spirit has passed into this more glorified form.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.*

ST. NICHOLAS is undoubtedly the most satisfactory juvenile magazine ever produced.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

ST. NICHOLAS.—The king is dead, long live the king! *Our Young Folks* gracefully drops its mantle upon the shoulders of her younger rival, and hereafter all the little boys and girls will be obliged to take ST. NICHOLAS. We almost hold our breath with surprise at the thought of all the good things that Mrs. Dodge contrives to cram into one number.—*Rev. Dr. Bellows, in Liberal Christian.*

It is by all odds the best children's magazine ever published in this country.—*Wheeling (West Va.) Register.*

As a juvenile magazine it is a model, and may certainly be pronounced one of the necessities, as well as literary luxuries, in every family where there are young people.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.*

PRICE $3 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER. THE NUMBERS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1873, FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1874.

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"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c

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COMPRISING
A FINE COLLECTION OF
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&c. &c.,

Among which will be found the following: Monuments of Architecture and Sculpture in Belgium, colored plates, 2 vols., imperial folio; Roberts' Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, &c., tinted plates, 6 vols, atlas folio; Knight's History of England, illustrated, 8 vols., tree calf; Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works, 11 vols., tree calf, best edition; Hall's Baronial Halls of England, colored plates, 2 vols., royal folio; Hogarth's Works, atlas folio; Longman's New Testament 4to., morocco; Napier's Peninsular War, 6 vols., 8vo., calf extra, best edition; and complete editions of Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Macaulay, Prescott, Byron, Shakespeare, &c., to be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Books now on exhibition.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday Feb. 21, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 4 A. M.; on Wednesday at 1 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL HARVARD DINNER WILL take place at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 6:30 o'clock. All graduates or any who have been connected with the University are cordially invited to join. Tickets can be procured of Mr. HENRY SHERWIN, Secretary, No. 111 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a report in detail of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 19:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors of the estate of David A. Smith, deceased, sold the three-story high-stoop brick house, 21.4 by 41.6, with two-story extension and lot 92 feet deep, No. 31 East Twentieth street, north side, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, for $25,050, the purchaser being Fred. T. Frey.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executor of the estate of John Marseilles, deceased, disposed of the leasehold property, No. 33 Vandam street, north side, about 125 feet east of Varick street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story, attic, and basement brick house thereon, for $5,900, to Mariann Cavan. The lease expires May 1, 1885, and contains a renewal clause for twenty-one years. The present ground rent is $235 per annum.

Joseph McGuire sold at public auction the two and a half story and basement brick house, with lot 20.1 by 99.11, No. 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, for $4,900 to John Walker.

Wood, Brady & Todd, by order of trustees, sold the following Brooklyn real estate: Plot of seven lots, with buildings thereon, known as "Bennett's Coal-yard," on Seventeenth street, running through to Hamilton avenue, between Second and Third avenues, the plot having a front on Seventeenth street of 75 feet, on Hamilton avenue of 122 feet, with an average depth of 200 feet, together with a lot 25 by 100.9 on Eighteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue; the eight lots sold together for $18,000 to Wm. E. Thomas.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Foreclosure sale, by Joseph McGuire, of the house and lot No. 62 Leroy street, adjourned to the 24th inst.; foreclosure sale, by the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Thirteenth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 20th inst.; foreclosure sale, by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on east Fifty-third street, east of Madison avenue, case settled, and foreclosure sale, by A. F. Bleecker, Son & White, of eight lots on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets, case settled, and property withdrawn.

For to-day no sales are announced to occur.

### *EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 19.*

NEW-YORK.

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

3-story brown-stone brick house with 2-story extension and L, No. 31 East 20th st., n. s., between Broadway and 4th av., lot 21.4x92; house 21.4x41.6.....$25,050

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

2-story attic and basement brick house and lot, (leasehold,) No. 33 Vandam st., n. s., about 125 ft. e. of Varick st.; lot, 25x100; house, 40 ft. deep; lease expires May 1, 1885, with renewal, ground rent $325 per annum.. $5,900

*By Joseph McGuire.*

2½-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 116 East 129th st., s. s., 220.1 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20.1x99.11.....4,900

BROOKLYN.

*By Wood, Brady & Todd.*

Plot, (7 lots,) 17th st., n.s., extending through to Hamilton av., 375 ft. w. of 3d av., with buildings thereon, known as Bennett's Coal-yard, 17th st. front, 75 ft., Hamilton av. front, 122 ft., average depth of plot, 200 ft.; also, 1 lot, 25x100.2 ft., 18th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., sold in one parcel.....12,000

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Wednesday, Feb. 18.*

Bey st., s. s., No. 41, 25x88.7; also, gore in rear of above, 15x50.....$40,000

Chester st., No. 44, s. s., 62.5 ft. w. of Essex st, 25x75.....30,000

Divingston st., n. s., 20.1 ft. w. or Eldridge st., 23.10x75.....30,000

59th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x75.....19,500

Same property.....19,500

153d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of Lenard av., 16.8x100.5.....8,000

97th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x78.8x20.5x79.6.....16,750

100th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d av., 23x100.7.....3,500

Lexington av., s. e. corner 70th st., 21.6x80.6.....6,000

Same property.....30,000

Morris av., w. s., 93.5 ft. n. of Denman st., 25x100.....2,100

Opdyke av., n. w. corner 1st st., 75.4x149.4x144.7x164.8, (24th Ward,) Woodlawn.....1,320

4th av., w. s., (wid.,) 50.5 ft. n. of 111th st., 50x80.....1,000

Same property.....8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Sewery, Nos. 37 and 37½, 4 upper floors, 5 3-12 years, per year.....$5,000

Chrystie st., No. 31, 3 years, per year.....1,920

Greenwich st., No. 63, 3 years, per year.....2,000

2d av., No. 552, 4 years, per year.....1,200

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,

**REAL ESTATE,**

No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.

Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av. It contains 20 rooms, 4 stories, 3 sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house.

It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; from $10,800 to $18,000; also, several medium first-class three and four story stone-front houses on the best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF

HOUSES TO RENT,

Furnished and unfurnished.

HOMER MORGAN,

No. 2 Pine st.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.

PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;

Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY, BROWN STONE; 57TH st., near 8th av.; full size, first-class. Also, four story, brown stone, 20x54, with large extension, 39th st., West, near 5th av. Also, 74th st., full size, first-class; Madison and 5th avenues; may exchange. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

**$1,000** LOTS UPON STREETS FULLY graded, lighted with gas, and flagged sidewalks; only ten minutes' walk from the Third Avenue Iron Bridge or cars; cheap for cash or on time, and less than two blocks from 3d av.; terms to suit.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS, TO close an estate—The first-class house No. 116 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Irving place, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60x2 the block; in complete order and modern.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WE HAVE AN ACTUAL PURCHASER FOR a good medium or full sized house, situated between Park and 6th av., on or near Murray Hill, at a price not to exceed $50,000.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—$17,500 WILL BUY THE FOUR-story and basement brick private dwelling, No. 127 East 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; house painted throughout and in splendid order. Apply on the premises, or to F. ZITTEL, No. 1,028 3d av.

AVENUE A, NEAR 18TH ST.—AN IMPROVED property, 46x93 feet, for the low price of $28,000; present rental $3,800; can be increased to $5,600; a great bargain. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

**$10,750.**—NO. 345 EAST 82D ST.—FOR sale, basement and three-story brown-stone house; new, eleven rooms, with all improvements; three minutes' walk from Eighty-fourth street steam-boat landing.

A SUPERIOR PRIVATE STABLE AND TWO lots of ground, situated between the 5th and 6th avs., south of 57th st., for sale; a rare chance for residents in that vicinity to own their own stable. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE.—Well located, moderate price, easy terms; also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Nos. 2 and 4 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

**$16,500** WILL BUY A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 30th st.; has all improvements, and in good order; easy terms. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 21 West 24th st., near Broadway, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x98.9; bay window, &c.; price, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE ON 52D st., near Madison av.; price, $11,000.

H. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—THAT FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 54 West 50th st.; price $37,000. GEORGE MOORE, West Side Bank.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone front house for sale or to let, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box 1,339 Post Office.

**$5,000** TO **$8,000** WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 13 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, Wmsburg.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TENEMENT PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—The undersigned solicits the collection of rents and charge of real estate; can give good security for the same; has had long experience in the business. LEMAL DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey st., over North River Bank.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT THEIR houses are invited to enter them in our books. No charge unless tenant procured.

COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,262 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. H. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequalled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. E. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $200, $250, $300, early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR sheep range, &c., in Tulare and Horn Counties, in California, comprising from 90 to 160,000 acres, with a prospective railroad—the Southern Pacific—running through the centre of said tract. This is one of the few large bodies of land still obtainable in California. Title, U. S. Patent. For particulars apply to E. BEIL, Nos. 56 and 58 Worth st., Post-Office Box No. 961.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house; modern improvements throughout, situate in the most desirable part of Hoboken; possession at any time; terms reasonable. Apply to HAZEN KIMBALL, Office, Hoboken Fire Insurance Company, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

FOR SALE AT CATSKILL—A SPLENDID country seat, a new dwelling containing nine rooms, all the modern improvements; size of lot, 72 feet front by 510 feet deep; two barns and necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit; price $7,000. Photographs of the same can be seen at the office of BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

A SUPERIOR STOCK AND GRAZING FARM OF 228 acres, in the best part of Dutchess County, with fine improvements, for sale, or will be exchanged for good City improved property, with $10,000 to $20,000 in cash. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, and convenient to ferries, a fine farm of sixty-two acres of level land, of naturally good soil, and under a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to the owner, No. 112 East 37th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cones sts.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—HEALTHFUL mountain house, nine rooms, furnished; stable, half acre, excellent neighborhood, unexaminied road; $8,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—GRANITE QUARries on Midland Railroad, twenty-six miles from New-York. M. J. BYERSON, Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

## At Auction or Private Sale.

## THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

### Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 12 M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Sicklen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold, also at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.

It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for getting and taking away cargoes.

The business of operating it is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, a valuable home purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful permanent or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. E. B. Cerutti, Superintendent in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c.,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City,
WILLIAM JOYCE, Executor,
Nassau, Bahamas,
or H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, NEAR THE LINE of 5th av., a full or extra wide house; one that is not built in the modern style preferred.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

## DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

### GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECtors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four and a Half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, 1874, both days inclusive.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

### CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of two per cent. has this day been declared upon the preferred and common stock of this company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the Banking House of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Liberty st., New-York, on the 10th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 24 day of March.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Trustee Agent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 25th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
Feb. 5, 1874.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to allow samples and receive bids for all the cattle horns and hair tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, removed to No. 1,275 Broadway, two doors below 34th st. Radical cure of rheumatism, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. Private lessons on electricity.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to

WM. & E. A. CHURCHILL, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.

APPLY TO

I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. FAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.

Apply to

E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

TO BE LET FOR A LIFE INSURANCE OR other incorporated Company, a large office 60 by 25 feet, with large plate-glass window front; one of the best locations on Chestnut st., near the office of the "Equitable Life," and the new building of the "New-York Mutual;" rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, No. 824 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st., or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodations; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 59 Beekman st., 25 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE AND CENTRAL STORES, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) size, 35x85, with basements and vaults; rents, singly, $1,500 and $1,250; cheapest rent in City, location considered. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS, IN THE Domestic Sewing-machine Company's building, Broadway, corner 14th st., to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOFTS.—TO RENT OR LEASE, THE THREE UPPER lofts of the marble-front building No. 153 Chambers st.; excellent location for any light trade; possession at once. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—NO. 80 FRONT ST., FOUR-STORY BUILding, 24x84 feet.

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—To lease, new double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to D. W. BIRCH, No. 13 Chambers st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-five miles from New-York, a dwelling-house of stone, with all modern improvements; it has sixteen rooms, all repainted and papered last Summer. On the premises is a large barn with stabling and carriage-house. The grounds contain about three acres, handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences on the Hudson, and is but three minutes' walk from the station, at which stop thirty trains daily. Will be rented for a term of years by C. L. TIFFANY, Union square, to whom application must be made for permit to view.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, on Murray Hill, 35th st., between Madison and Park avs., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65 feet, lot running through to next street, with fine private stable; rent $10,500 per annum; possession March 1 next. HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY house, containing eight rooms, in good order, located three-quarters of a mile from Cranford station, from one to ten acres of land, to let low to a good tenant. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

TO RENT.—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For particulars call on or address R. WILLIAMS, 78 Madison av.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—SOME ELEgantly-furnished houses, with from five to twenty acres of land, on the ridge overlooking Harlem River and valley; about half a mile above High Bridge. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE dwelling, No. 20 Rose st., near Broadway; suitable for residence, or for a club or restaurant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence, 25x50x100, on 68th st., near Madison av.; rent moderate.

E. B. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANTLY LOcated house, convenient to the principal depot; ten or four rooms; $70 or $30 per month. Address JNO. M. FORBES, No. 60 West 18th st.

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## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 20 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MERKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with vaults and cellarage; part or all. JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

## ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE. WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

## Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

## VERNAM & HOY BANKERS AND BROKERS,

*NO. 34 NEW ST.*

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

## HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

## LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD. GEO. R. HOWELL.
W. C. SHELDON.

## ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW READY TO ISSUE Income Bonds to the holders of the Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, as proposed in its Circulars, dated the 31 and Nov. 21, 1873, viz.: For Coupons numbers eight, nine, ten, and eleven, from the Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the Company's Six Per Cent. Bonds, having coupons attached, are requested to surrender the coupons above specified to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, taking that Company's receipt therefor.

The Income Bonds will be issued at this office on presentation of the receipts given by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

Holders of the Company's Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds having coupons detached will please call at this office and execute a release for the interest due and to become due to the dates specified in said circulars, and receive Income Bonds therefor.

Holders of Coupon Bonds may, if they prefer, surrender or inclose the coupons to be funded directly to this office, and they will be deposited with the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and a Registered Bond or Bonds will be inclosed to the person from whom the said coupons are received.

JAMES J. TRACY, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the trustees are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contribution shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares in the market. By order of the

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.

J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——— ———, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|
| Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18 | Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21 |
| *Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25 | Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28 |
| Cuba, Wednesday, March 4 | Parthia, Saturday, March 7 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11 | Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14 |
| Calabria, Wed'd'y, March 18 | Hecla, Saturday, March 21 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Bristol, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 N. R. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

### WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON..........Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, WESTERN, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

### EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 9 A. M. | Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.
Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain.Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 A. M.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

R. McGRATH, Agent in Havana.

## SHIPPING.

### CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 4
ANDES..........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 21.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........March 6
ETNA..........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

### ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........March 12

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

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C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## RAILROADS.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.

300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{1}{8}$x$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.

6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

### PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

### PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.

1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.

3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals for building two (2) steam dredges will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 26, 1874. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 148 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor to a party of gentlemen or families; all modern improvements; pleasant home; terms moderate; also single rooms and table board.

A LADY HAVING A REFINED AND PLEASANT home in excellent locality would take into her family a motherless child to educate; highest references. Address "KINDEST CARE," Box No. 146 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FOURTEENTH ST.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can obtain handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board, at No. 217 West 14th st.; terms moderate; references.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suite of separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS, first floor, and two small rooms; first-class board. Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable room, first or third floor; southern exposure; small family. To agreeable party terms to suit. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, unusually large and pleasant rooms on second floor to let, without board, in strictly private family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—PARTIES WISHING board by the year, from April or May, can make advantageous arrangements by applying immediately; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. Opposite Stuyvesant square. No. 304 2d av., near 18th st.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, MAY BE had at No. 48 East 21st st. House and location unexceptionable.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor to rent, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.

Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; location unsurpassed. References given and required.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.—Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME large front room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA SIZE HALL rooms on fourth floor, with board.

## WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

## BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders, on reasonable terms, for a young couple, with infant and maid; highest references given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGHEST RESPECTAbility and references desires a home in a private family where instruction in vocal and instrumental music will be received in exchange for board. Address, with particulars, E. D. V., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN,

ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,

n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,

d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,

ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
f15-1aw6mF* H. R. DEMILT,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

## MEETINGS.

### RAPID TRANSIT.

A mass-meeting of the people of the City of New-York will be held at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, to consider the subject of rapid transit, on the basis of the bill presented to the Legislature by Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, with such amendments as the meeting may see fit to adopt. All citizens and associations friendly to the movement are invited to attend.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. C. Turner, | J. M. Bundy, |
| William R. Martin, | Jordan L. Mott, |
| John Foley, | H. F. Averill, |
| Lewis Bullard, | J. Lloyd Haigh. |

Committee meet daily at Room No. 5, Astor House, at 3 P. M. JOHN FOLEY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

## FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX..........Acting Manager

"A ROUND OF PLEASURE."

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

1. The performances will begin with a great FOX specialty, entitled

"2450!"

The principal part by Mr. G. L. FOX.

2. The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY in their sweet Tyrolean ballads.

3. The talented JEE BROTHERS, (first time here,) introducing their rock piano, bell ringing, &c.

4. The famed WILSON BROTHERS in a graceful act of expert agility and strength.

5. The splendid descriptive ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, in which the beautiful RIGL SISTERS appear.

6. The MARTENS in the popular CAT DUET.

7. The WILSON BROTHERS in their wondrous TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.

8. KING SARBRO'S perilous descent, and a new act, "The Suspended Bamboo."

9. Miss ANNIE HINDLE (first time here) in her sensation songs, character sketches, &c.

10. The unparalleled entertainment crowned with the uproariously comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY..........Mr. G. L. FOX
SCHOOL-MASTER..........Mr. C. K. FOX

MONDAY next, Feb. 23, celebration of Washington's Birthday, special matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT THIRD COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT!

Participated in by Gilmore's entire famous Twenty-second Regiment Band of sixty-five pieces, M. VICTOR MAUREL, the great baritone, and Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, the celebrated soprano, of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, &c., &c.

Sale of choice reserved seats begins TO-DAY.

Admission 50 cents, and $1 extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The management very respectfully announce that in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON the first operatic performance, announced for this Friday evening, is necessarily postponed until

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, at 8,

upon which occasion will be given the first of the farewell performances of

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,

Prior to her return to London, where she is engaged at her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, when she will appear in the title rôle of Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA.
Mons. CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
Grand chorus and orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
MIGNON—Mme. NILSSON.
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss CARY, CAPOUL, SCOLARA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27—Revival of Verdi's greatest operatic success—AIDA, AIDA.

SATURDAY, GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

LES HUGUENOTS.—NILSSON.

General admission, $2.

Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

Private boxes, $16 and $20.

Admission, Family Circle, $1; reserved, 50 cents extra.

Seats can now be secured for either or all of the above at Box Office of Academy of Music; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Those having purchased tickets for operas originally announced can exchange them at Box Office.

# THEATRE COMIQUE,

# 514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, first week of Miss LISA WEBER and her Burlesque Troupe; Miss EVA HAMILTON, Miss JULIA BLAND, Mr. GEO. ATKINS, Mr. HARRY GWYNETTE. First week of America's Serio-Comic Vocalist, Miss JENNIE ENGEL. The talented MADRIGAL BOYS on the same evening. Continued success of Miss MILLY PEIRIS and Miss ELLA WESSNER. All the mammoth troupe retained, and will appear in an entire new Olio. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

MR. TRENOR GIVES A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (Friday) EVENING, 20th inst., at 8. Cards at Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Park.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. SALTER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Anthony P. Salter, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 4,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, JR., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, Samuel W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and Stephen A. Trowbridge and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to George Wykes, Jr., as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.

f11-2aw3w GEORGE WYKES, JR., Trustee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of The Recording Steam Gauge Company of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,

United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD STEPHENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Stephens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1874.

f20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LESLIE G. SLOCUM and SUTCLIFF RUSHWORTH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Leslie G. Slocum and Sutcliff Rushworth, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupts will sell at public auction, through Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, at No. 77 Cedar street, City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the bills, notes, book accounts, claims, and choses in action, which were of the said bankrupts, or either of them, and which were duly assigned to me in the above-entitled matter.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1874. WM. P. LEE, Assignee,
No. 61 Pine st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, JR., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Runyon W. Martin, Jr., and Howard A. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1874. WM. P. LEE, Assignee,

f20-1aw3wF* No. 61 Pine st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH M. WOODS and GEORGE WATTS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f20-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. BROCKSMITH, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f13-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. J. B. BOOTH.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, Will be presented Bulwer Lytton's romantic play in five acts, entitled THE LADY OF LYONS.

PAULINE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK
AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
On which occasion will be produced
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy in five acts of ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
(Her first appearance in New-York in this character.)
Romeo..........Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK
Mercutio..........Mr. CHAS. WOLCOT
(His first appearance at this theatre, and who has kindly volunteered his services on this occasion.)

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
The great tragedienne,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
will make her first appearance in the dual characters of "LADY DEADLOCK" and "HORTENSE," in CHESNEY WOLD.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

# 73d to 80th

PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

# LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

| | |
|---|---|
| There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. | SATURDAY, FEB. 21, TWELFTH MATINEE, AND MONDAY, FEB. 23, (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,) EXTRA MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY. |

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. NILSSON.

Opening night of the season 1874, by the highly successful

STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1874, at 8 O'CLOCK.,
first of the farewell performances of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,

prior to her return to London, where she is engaged at her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, when she will appear in the title rôle of Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA.
Mons. CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23—MIGNON—Mme. NILSSON.
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss CARY, CAPOUL, SCOLARA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.
Mme. NILSSON, Miss CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27—Revival of Verdi's greatest Opera success—AIDA, AIDA.

SATURDAY, GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

General admission, $2.

Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

Private Boxes, $16 and $20.

Admission to Family Circle, $1; Reserved, 50 cents extra.

Seats can now be secured for either or all of the above at Box Office of Academy of Music; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH WEEK
Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........ALFRED EVELYN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........MR. GRAVES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD..........as..........SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT
Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..........CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........SIR JOHN VESEY
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON..........as..........LORD GLOSSMORE
Mr. G. F. BROWNE..........as..........MR. SHARPE
Mr. T. E. MILLS..........as..........THE OLD MEMBER
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........TABOURET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as..........GRAB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS..........as..........CLARA DOUGLAS
Mme. PONISI..........as..........LADY FRANKLIN
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE..........as..........GEORGINA VESEY

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

### 624 OLYMPIC. 624

BROADWAY. BROADWAY.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.

Opens 7 o'clock. Curtain, 7:45.

THE CHOSEN HOME OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT.
GALAXY OF PLANETS EVERY WEEK.

One hundred new faces, new music, new acts, new artists.

This week the world-renowned ERIN AND THE BRENNANS. Ireland in its picturesque beauty. The Lakes of Killarney by moonlight.

Illustrated by the beautiful and amusing sketch, IRISH WIT AND DUTCH COURAGE,

with the largest combination of novelty, specialty, and character artists ever presented to a New-York audience.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.

### DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

### ASSOCIATION HALL.

By request and in consequence of the great success of THE FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET,

DR. J. JAY VILLERS

will give a matinée SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

## LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION of Washington's Birthday, by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall on

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LENT LECTURES AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

The Lenten course of lectures on Friday evenings throughout Lent will be by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. Subject—THE SIX GENERAL COUNCILS. Hour, 8 P. M. At each service a collection will be made for St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF AMERICA AND THE DANGERS THAT THREATEN THEM."—A lecture on this subject will be delivered on next MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, in the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 3d av., at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. ROBERT CROOK, LL. D., late President of Belfast College, Ireland. Tickets 25 cents.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER WILL LECTURE THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Lyceum Hall, 99th st. and Boulevard. Subject—A WARNING FROM HISTORY.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, AT LIEDERKRANZ Ball, a lace handkerchief, embroidered, with letter K.; ring and chain, with slide attached. Address No. 316 West 23d st.

## PROPOSALS.

GENERAL OFFICE HAMILTON, Feb. 13, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN Railroad Company offer for sale the following OLD MATERIAL:

402 tons Chilled Car Wheels.
17 tons Lowmoor Turnings.
20 tons Scrap Spring Steel.
300 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap.
10 tons Thin Wrought Scrap.
4 tons Steel Turnings.
70 tons Wrought Driving Wheels, (Loco.)
4 tons Truck and Tender Wheels, (Cast hubs.)
5¼ tons Steel Crank Axles.
59 tons Locomotive Steel Tyres.
30 tons Locomotive Iron Tyres.
14 tons Iron Tender Axles.
6¾ tons Iron Crank Axles.
18¾ tons Straight Engine Axles.
33 tons Cast Tender Wheels.
About 8,000 tons Old Rails.
20 tons Rail Slivers.
300 tons Plates, Bolts, and Nuts.
166 tons Shop Scrap.
¼ ton Scrap Car Candles.
½ ton Old Rope.
1 ton Waste Paper.
20 tons Old Brass Tubes.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Old Material," must be addressed to the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1874. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.

### BROOKLINE WATER-WORKS.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings:

452 tons of Pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of Pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of Pipe, 12 inches diameter.
80 tons of Pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of Pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of Pipe, 6 inches diameter.
86 tons of Special Castings.

For specifications and further information, apply to

E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West st., Boston.

### PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build sixteen arches, (more or less,) of new Pier No. 1, North River, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

### PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals for one hundred and fifty (150) tons of pig-lead will be received by the Department of Public Works until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1874. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S
New romantic American drama,
LEATHERSTOCKING;
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

STAR COMBINATION CAST.
GRAND PICTORIAL EFFECTS.
SUPERB HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
TEN TO ONE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The *Herald* says: "A failure in three acts and thirty Indians." | The *Tribune* says: "A night made memorable by the advent of this purely American drama. * * * A triple success—the play—the acting—the scenery." The *Times* says: "The action affords abundant scope for picturesque and dramatic scenes." |
| The *Herald* says: "A failure in three acts and thirty Indians." | The *World* says: "Presents a series of stirring pictures which cannot fail to interest." The *Sun* says: "The scenes present very strong dramatic situations well managed." The *Star* says: "The scenery is immense, and the massacre of Fort William Henry a thing to be remembered." |
| The *Herald* says: "A failure in three acts and thirty Indians." | The *Graphic* says: "Preserves much of the spirit and flavor of the story." The *Telegram* says: "The incidents of Cooper's work are deftly arranged." The *Express* says: "It is brimful and running over with incidents." The *Advertiser* says: "The language of the play is bright and sometimes eloquent." |
| The *Herald* says: "A failure in three acts and thirty Indians." | The *Mail* says: "The piece is tastefully mounted and the tableaux striking." |

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

TO-NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
FOLLINE.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE,
TO-MORROW AT 1:30.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, for the first time on the New-York stage, will be produced with magnificent surroundings,

SHAKESPEARE'S
Most brilliant, fanciful comedy,
entitled:
LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

The scenery entirely new, by Mr. James Roberts, Mr. Louis Duflocq, Mr. Chas. W. Witham and Mr. C. W. Boell. New and gorgeous historical costumes by Mme. Furchette. Charming music, effects, &c., &c.

The cast will include all the great and favorite ARTISTS OF THIS COMPANY.

### COLOSSEUM. EXTRA.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS.
MONDAY, FEB. 23,
MATINEE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS,
From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With the Illusions of
THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON
AND THE ANGEL OF THE MADELEINE,
The Varied Wonders,
THE GRAND ARCADE,
and the instructive illusions and delusions
OF THE LECTORIUM,
at each entertainment.

Usual matinée, 2 to 5 P. M. Evening, 7 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, $1.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

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| EVENING AT 8. The American actor, JOHN A. STEVENS, in his new sensation of DANIEL BOONE. | DANIEL BOONE. AFTERNOON AT 2. Comedy of a QUIET FAMILY, and eccentricity OLD TIMES. |

FELIX LANGLOIS, GUY FAMILY, FOSTER SISTERS, WATSON BROTHERS, &c., appear every AFTERNOON and EVENING with above.

MONDAY, THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD.

### HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will deliver the closing lecture of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COURSE, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

Subject—THE STAGE, (new.)

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

### THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

Dramatic Entertainment for the Poor of the Ninth Ward
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

Melodrama BLACK SHEEP, and farce BOX AND COX, by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association. Tickets at the Academy of Music, and at the Abingdon Club, No. 20 Abingdon square.

THE PILGRIM. ADULTS FREE!!

Those under eighteen years, 25 cents each. Liberal collection taken. Bain Hall, Great Jones st., at 3 P. M. and 8 evening. Bring families.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(TWELFTH,) SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against LEWIS MAY, ROBERT N. WOODWORTH and ABBIE P. WOODWORTH, his wife, Eli J. Blake, the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York, the President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, George J. Clan Ronald, Robert Abbatt, Frank J. Howland, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, Elias N. Miller, as Receiver and as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, a bankrupt; Edward Marrin, Patrick Marrin, Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, J. B. Young, Thomas Durnin, Margaret O'Keefe, and Margaret Fisher, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 233 Grand street, New-York.

f6-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIA H. BRUSH, against GEORGE EICHINGER, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) Ellen R. Hilton, Frederick Gerhard, William Kelly, Margaret Clark, and James Campbell.—Summons.—To the defendants, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston, and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 13, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 13th day of January, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja23-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD F. SCOTT, James M. Scott, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and George H. Massett, plaintiffs, against DOZIER THORNTON, J. M. Thornton, George Boyer, Matthew T. Brennan, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, &c., and Jacob Ramser, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1874.

JNO. C. CONNOR, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874.

JOHN C. CONNOR, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f6-1aw6wF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD S. INNES, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. SHARKEY, Michael J. Daly and John Mead, James Horton, Henry Cushing, Henry Niebehr and William Niebehr, Thomas J. Crombie, William S. Anner, Silas W. Miller, Michael Hennessy, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 5, 1873. WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 14 John street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 19th day of February, 1874.

f13-1aw6wF* WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of JARVIS SLADE, Receiver of the International Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of said court, made on the 5th day of February, 1874, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second and final dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the International Insurance Company is ready to be made and will be made on the 2d day of March, 1874, at the office of said Receiver, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1874.

JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.

Hoyt & Brown, Attorneys for the Receiver.

f6-1aw6wF

# THE SIAMESE TWINS.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AUTOPSY.

The following official report of the special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday evening, appears in the Philadelphia *Medical Times* of to-day. By a special arrangement with the proprietors of that journal, we are enabled to lay it before our readers simultaneously with its appearance in that journal:

A special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was held at the hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Commission on the Siamese Twins, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, United States Navy, in the chair.

The bodies of the Siamese Twins being upon the table, the meeting proceeded to hear the report of Drs. Pancoast and Allen. On behalf of the commission, Dr. Pancoast stated that, the dissection not having been entirely completed their report would be a verbal one, to be followed at some later date by a memoir upon the subject. He further remarked that it had been agreed that he should consider chiefly the surgical aspect of the matter in hand, while to his colleague had been assigned the demonstration of the anatomical peculiarities.

Dr. William H. Pancoast said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE:—Having been requested, as a member of the Commission, to open the discussion this evening, I will say briefly, in reference to this monster of a symmetrical duplex development, joined, as many of the Fellows now know, at the ensiform appendix, and also here at the omphalos or navel, that at the investigation which we made on the first occasion at Mount Airy I made the opening incision of the body on the line for the ligation of the primitive iliac, on the right side; Dr. Allen made the incision on the left. The object was to reach the great vessels,—the aorta and two primitive iliacs,—and to force the injecting material which we use for embalming (chloride of zinc) up the aorta and down the iliacs until it ran from the incisions made in the fingers and toes. It flowed freely through the blood-vessels of Eng, owing to the ossified condition of his arteries; the injection in Chang was, however, not so successful, owing to decomposition in the tissues and blood-vessels. It was necessary to repeat the injecting process several times in order to preserve the body. The arteries of Chang were found to be very much decomposed—quite rotten, in fact.

In Dunglison's *Medical Dictionary* we find the scientific name given for the Siamese Twins, in the classification of teratology, to be *Xiphopages*; and by referring to the admirable article on "Diploteratology," of Dr. G. J. Fisher, (published in the *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New-York* for the year 1866,) it will be found that the twins belong to the class of *Anacatadidyma*. In his classification of double monsters he makes three orders: *Order first—Teratacatadidyma*; derived from *teras, teratos*, a "monster," *xata*, "down," and *didumos*, "a twin." *Definition*—Duplicity, with more or less separation of the cerebro-spinal axis, from above downward. *Order second—Terata-anadidyma*, derived from *ana*, "up" or "above," and *didumos*, a "twin." *Definition*—duplicity, with more or less separation, of the cerebro-spinal axis, from below upward, or from the caudal towards the cephalic extremity of the neural axis. *Order third—Terata-an acatadidyma*, derived from *ana*, "above," *zata*, "down," and *didumos*, a "twin." *Definition*—duplicity, with more or less separation, of both the cephalic and the caudal extremity of the cerebro-spinal axis, existing contemporaneously. In this order the monster now before us might be called an *Omphelopagus Xiphodidymus*.

Thus we have the scientific nomenclature of this monster. Of course, the consideration of greatest interest to the profession, and one of the main reasons why the commission made such exertions to obtain this post mortem, was that the American profession might not be charged with having neglected an effort to obtain an autopsy, which would solve the mystery of their union. The feature of greatest interest is connected with this band—about four inches long, and eight inches in circumference. In addition to this, there are other points of importance in teratology, in regard to the fulfillment of the law of homologous union, in relation to the juncture of the recti muscles, and the fascia of the obliquus and transversalis at their point of meeting in the centre of the band. In regard to the position of the hearts, we thi nk their apices present toward each other; but we have not yet opened the thorax. The livers we have found to approximate to each other and to push through the respective peritoneal openings into the band. We extended our incisions to the margin of the band in front. By placing my hand in the peritoneal cavity of Eng and my colleague placing his hand in the peritoneal cavity of Chang, we pushed before us processes of peritoneum, which ran on to the median line of the band; and we could feel our fingers in the lower portion of the band, behind the median line, with a distinct layer of peritoneum between them, demonstrating at once the prolongation of the peritoneum into the band, and the complete separation of one peritoneal cavity from the other at this median line. Above that we felt some traces of vascular connection, apparently running from one liver to the other; but this we will examine into when we have a better opportunity of carefully dissecting and examining what vascular structures may exist. We also noticed that in turning off the flaps consisting of the anterior walls of the abdomen, the hypogastric arteries, as illustrated by the diagram on the black board, ran upward in each body into the band. We lost them in this way, as we think, toward the common umbilicus in the anterior inferior surface of the middle of the band.

It is probable that the two hypogastric arteries on each side passed through this umbilicus. Whether or not there were two umbilical veins, we have not yet been able to decide, nor to answer the question whether the umbilical cord was double or single and composed of the four hypogastric arteries and two umbilical veins, or whether the placenta was single, double, or twin.

We also recognized that the ensiform appendix, as shown in the diagram of each side, was prolonged and united in the middle line. On our later examination we find that there is complete continuity of structure of the cartilages, but no true joint at the middle line, although it is possible there may be some small synovial sacs further up. The motion is mainly due, as I here demonstrate to you by moving these bodies one upon the other, to the elasticity of the connected ensiform appendices and intervening fibro-cartilages.

In regard to the vascular connection of the band, we have not yet been able to make so thorough and careful an examination as we wished; but still, in throwing colored plaster into the portal circulation of Chang, it has been found to flow through the vessels of the upper part of the band into the portal vessels of Eng. So that the surgical anatomy of the band consists in the skin and fascia which cover it, the two separate peritoneal pouches which meet in the middle, the large peritoneal pouch, the vascular connection to whatever extent that may exist between the two portal circulations, and the remains of the hypogastric arteries in the lower portion of the band. Thus the main difficulty in any operation for section of the band would seem to be in regard to the peritoneal processes and the portal circulation. The anastomosis which may exist between the internal mammary arteries and the intercostals in the integument in the upper portion of the band, of course would present no difficulty.

I will not venture upon any further remarks as to the surgery of the case, while there are so many distinguished gentlemen present more competent than myself to give an opinion. At the same time, operations on the peritoneum may not be considered so hazardous in this day, when ovariotomy, gastrotomy, and even Cæsarian section are so often performed. The peritoneum pouches themselves would not present so great a difficulty as might be anticipated, under pressure and acupuncture, by which the sensitiveness of the structure might be so altered as to permit of a section. I was informed at Mount Airy that in Paris a surgeon had made the experiment of applying pressure upon the band, and it was reported the twins had fainted in consequence. I could not ascertain, however, whether this was from fright, design, or actual pain.

As Dr. Hollingsworth is present, it may be proper for me to mention a fact which that gentleman can corroborate, that Eng was the stronger physically and Chang was the stronger mentally. The same difference was observable in their characters. Chang was more irritable than Eng, especially since an attack of paralysis with which he had been afflicted—this being in the side next to Eng. To the latter had not only to bear with the irritability of his associate, but also to support one-half his weight. Among other peculiarities, Chang would sometimes break useful articles, or throw them in the fire.

In conclusion, let me say that when I turned up the skin and superficial fascia of the H incision on the posterior part of the band, I was struck with the development and the strength of the abdominal aponeuroses. The fibers arched, interlaced, and developed into a strong fibrous band about a quarter of an inch wide, running around the median line, although there was no actual joint in the cartilage.

Prof. Harrison Allen said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will probably best discharge the duty devolving upon me by at once proceeding to a somewhat more minute anatomical description than Dr. Pancoast has given, this being in accordance with the understanding between us in reference to the evening's exercises.

Perhaps it would be best to point to that simple diagram upon the blackboard before considering the subject more fully in detail. As Dr. Pancoast has informed the Fellows, there is a union of the twins at the two ensiform cartilages, which are very firmly joined in the centre, Eng's process being the more robust of the two. You will observe that there is a point of conjunction between the two processes which is not quite in the median line of the band. In the centre of the band is seen an elliptical space which represents the foramen of a cervical rib, with slight traces of the bony ring. It seems probable that the rib

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE BAND.
A, upper or hepatic pouch of Chang.
E, E, (dotted line,) union of the ensiform cartilages.
D, connecting liver band, or the "tract of portal continuity."
B, the peritoneal pouch of Eng.
C, the lower peritoneal pouch of Chang.
E, E, lower border of the band.

Below this point, in the diagram, you see a number of differently-lined tracks. The lower one, (C,) immediately above the umbilicus, is only separated from the skin by a very delicate layer of tissue (so that, with the finger introduced into the pouch and moved, there is a decided indication of motion in the skin) on the under surface (E,E) of the band.

This pouch passes across the band from the abdomen of Chang, and is lost in the duplicature of the suspensory ligament of the liver of Eng. The finger passed upward to the band from the abdomen of Eng crosses the band above the pouch just mentioned, and is lost between the layers of the suspensory ligament of the liver of Chang. When the significance of the round ligament at the free border of the suspensory ligament is remembered, the relations of these pouches directly suggest that they have had essential bearings to the umbilical vein of the funis, and might be provisionally termed the umbilical pouches.

Above Eng's pouch, (B,) and between it and the under surface of the ensiform conjunction, is a second pouch (A) prolonged from Chang's abdomen, which fairly reaches the peritoneal cavity of Eng, but is not continuous with it. Extending up into this pouch from Chang's abdomen is a process which suggested to the commission the possibility of the transit of hepatic vessels. This view was rendered more probable from the fact that a similar process passed up into the band from the liver of Eng. Accordingly, the plaster injection, colored by ultramarine, was thrown into a tributary of the portal vein of Chang, when it was observed that the fluid passed freely into the liver of Eng, as well as into some of the mesenteric veins proper. It is my own hypothesis that this bond of union (D) was the true hepatic tract; but in its present state, in the absence of evidence of any parenchymatous admixture about the vessels thus crossing the band, we prefer to denominate the transit as the *tract of portal continuity*.

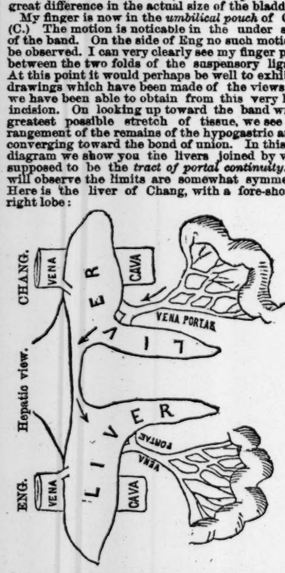
In the fœtal condition it is very likely that this large space, (A,) the upper pouch, now continuous with the abdomen of Chang only, was entirely occupied by true liver-tissue, which, as in the adult, attained, became smaller, and left au empty space. Hence I propose to call this upper pouch the *hepatic pouch*. The contraction chanced to be greater on Chang's side, in harmony, it may be, with other evidences of a weaker and less developed type, which is so apparent in many of the tissues of Chang. Now, with reference to the demonstration. As Dr. Pancoast has already informed you, the incisions in the abdomen were made in rather an exceptional manner. By reference to the parts it will be seen that the incision in either individual was located in such a way as to avoid the median section of the band, supposed from the peculiar position of the umbilicus that the remains of the hypogastric arteries would be found extending from the fundus of the bladder upward and onward along the entire length of the anterior wall of the abdomen. Besides, this incision would enable us, by continuing from below upward, to fairly open the abdomen and examine the cord, without violating the conditions by which the commission was bound. The flap comprises the greater part of the abdominal wall, and can be best observed, from the position of the bodies on the table, in that of Eng.

You notice that the tissues are w ell supplied with fat; and this condition is very plainly in contrast with that of Chang. Eng's side of the band is well nourished; Chang's end of the band presents an entirely different aspect. Chang was an invalid, and the weaker half of this organism, with less strength in the abdominal walls, and in every way less tissue, than was possessed by Eng. You can mark that distinction very plainly in the two halves of the band, proving, if we had no other means of proof, that there could not be any very intimate communication of the vessels between the two.

The first point worthy of notice is that of an isolated mass of adipose tissue, evidently sub-peritoneal, which is in the position of the usual umbilicus, namely, in the median line of the abdomen, about half-way up the anterior wall. This is strictly symmetrical, a similar point of about the same size being found in Chang.

Another fact equally well pronounced is that in Chang the bladder was found very much contracted and contained no urine; it was deep down in the cavity of the true pelvis. That of Eng, however, was distended with urine; hence there was a contrast in the appearance of the fold underneath the skin in the two individuals, in consequence of the great difference in the actual size of the bladder.

My finger is now in the *umbilical pouch* of Chang, (C.) The motion is noticable in the under surface of the band. On the side of Eng no such motion will be observed. I can very clearly see my finger passing between the two folds of the suspensory ligament. At this point it would perhaps be well to exhibit the drawings which have been made of the views which we have been able to obtain from this very limited incision. On looking up toward the band with the greatest possible stretch of tissue, we see the arrangement of the remains of the hypogastric arteries converging toward the bond of union. In this lower diagram we show you the livers joined by what is supposed to be the *tract of portal continuity*. You will observe the limits are somewhat symmetrical. Here is the liver of Chang, with a fore-shortened right lobe:




DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE LIVERS; PORTRAYING THE RELATIONS OF THE VESSELS, &C.

The arrows show the directions in which the injection passed from Chang to Eng.

The remainder of the right lobe is deep within the abdomen, and of course it has not been seen. Here is the fundus of the gall-bladder, and there the suspensory ligament, carrying the remains of the umbilical vein. When the finger is passed from Chang into Eng, it is received between the folds of the suspensory ligament of Eng. In Eng the parts are essentially the same, although you see more evidence of adipose tissue. Here is a little ligament aiding in the support of the liver, to whose convexity it is attached; it is not seen in Chang at all. You might term it an accessory suspensory ligament. When the finger is introduced there, it is observed to terminate blindly, showing, we think, that this is no more than an adventitious pouch, due to the presence of that suspensory ligament.

We find some vessels of the portal system, even as far down as the mesentery, well filled with the blue coloring-matter. We of course desired, as far as possible, to examine all the tissues here by these incisions; hence it was that when the bodies were in this position, the skin was taken off from the wall in order to get a view of the linea alba.

[The bodies were here inspected by the audience, and afterward turned so as to expose the posterior part of the band. Further remarks apply to this posterior aspect.]

Dr. PANCOAST—While the bodies are being turned, I will take the opportunity of replying to one or two questions which have been asked me. First, in regard to the common sensibility of these individuals. According to the statements we received at Mount Airy, there was a line of common sensibility corresponding to the median line of the band. Dr. Hollingsworth says that if a pin was stuck into the band at the median line, both of the twins would feel it distinctly; but that, even at a slight distance to either side, the point of the pin produced an effect only on the twin of that side.

Another question has been asked me as to whether either of them was ever put separately under the influence of an anæsthetic. I answer it by saying that so far as we know it never was attempted, but that when, upon the final occasion, Chang was anæsthetized by death, Eng was for a time unaffected. The story as told at Mount Airy was that Eng waked up and asked his son, "How is your uncle Chang?" The boy said, "Uncle Chang is cold. Uncle Chang is dead." Then great excitement took place. Eng commenced crying out immediately, saying to his wife, whom they called in, "My last hour is come," and finally sank away. He was in perfect health when they went to bed.

They had been sitting up in a large double chair made for their accommodation. Eng was smoking his pipe until he became sleepy, and finally said to Chang, "We must retire." Chang said that he could not lie down comfortably. I understand that when they went from Chang's house to Eng's house, where they died, it was against the direction of Dr. Hollingsworth; but, with their usual stubbornness, they persisted in riding the distance in an open hearse. To return to the question of the effect of

of their death, after Chang had refused to lie down, they walked about the house for some time, and even went out to the porch and washed their hands and drank some water. It was about 1 o'clock when they went to bed. Then Chang died, some time between that and morning; his death not producing any immediate impression on Eng. It was only when the latter woke up and inquired about the condition of his brother, that he was at all affected.

As to the question "What caused Eng's death?" I am not able to tell. The post-mortem which has been made does not show the condition of his lungs. Probably the valves of his heart were in a disorganized condition, and probably also the shock upon that weakened organ caused death

Dr. ALLEN—In my opinion, Chang died of a cerebral clot. From inquiry at his home, I was led to believe that the lung-symptoms were not due to pneumonia; indeed, were not severe enough to have been so caused. The suddenness of the death, the general atheroma of the arteries, and the fact that there had been previously an attack of cerebral paralysis, all indicated that the death was of cerebral origin. Eng probably died of fright, as the distended bladder seemed to point to a profound emotional disturbance of the nervous system, the mind remaining clear until stupor came on—a stupor which was probably syncopal. One thing to be settled in the making of our examinaon was to get the bodies in the best possible position, so that we could judge of the true nature of the band.

You will observe the great contrast between the anterior appearance of the band and its posterior aspect. When we suspended them face to face we conceived we had them in the proper position for study. On the posterior side there was a fold underneath the skin extending from the ensiform cartilage of Chang, passing over, crossing the median line, and inserted into the ensiform cartilage of the opposite twin, Eng. It was one of the objects of the examination to determine what was the nature of this fold. I judge it to be the linea alba; but I leave the Fellows to decide that for themselves. I will also add that, because we had not the privilege of cutting the anterior portion of the band, we were obliged to cut down from the point of which I have spoken to get to the structure, and demonstrate these *cuts-de-sac* from behind.

Here (referring to the casts) from this point the incision is horizontal about midway, and joined laterally by two oblique lines which were directed one upward and the other downward and outward, making a modified letter H incision. Thus we got all the space we needed. When I raise the skin we see the umbilicus of the superficial fascia; and on lifting the other flap we get a better general demonstration.

And now we come upon the point of interest, namely, the position of the band and its true nature. We have a diagram here. You notice on Chang's side that there is an arrangement of interlacing aponeurotic fibres, marked here; and these fibres, starting in Chang, pass across the median line and are inserted into the ensiform cartilage of Eng. Turning the lower flap downward, the upper flap upward, and the two lateral tongues outward, the superficial fascia is exposed. This is abundantly supplied with adipose tissue on either side, but is free from fat where it covered the band. Both the lower flap and the fascia are lost in the scar marking the position of the umbilicus. The same dissection exhibits the position of the lower pouch of Chang. Turning down the external obliques, the two recti, and the internal oblique muscles, the transversalis was exposed, the latter forming a very well-defined layer in Eng, with an interval between the ensiform cartilage and the inferior margin of the thorax. These were much less marked in Chang.

Turning forward this layer of fibres in Eng from without inward, the diaphragm is brought into view. Muscular fibres are conspicuous in this position. The peritoneum on either side is now fairly exposed. Incisions may now be made with a view of demonstrating the pouches of the band. The upper pouch of Chang will now be observed, free from fat on its posterior aspect, and the vessels in the tract of portal continuity are seen to be well distended with the injecting fluid. A small artery is seen crossing beneath this tract of veins, and is probably a branch of the hepatic; but, whatever may be its origin, it evidently could have little effect in influencing the nutrition of parts beyond the band, and is probably retained within the band itself. The lower pouch of Chang reveals nothing which was not demonstrable from in front, and the same may be said of the single pouch of Eng; thus confirming our opinion of the connection of the band before the pouches had been opened from behind.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New-York, being called upon, said: I am very much obliged to the gentleman who has mentioned my name. I do not believe Dr. Charlick can have anything to add to the stock of knowledge in regard to the subject before us. If I were to answer the question as to how this monstrosity originated, especially whether they became connected after having been separate organisms, I should say that that idea has been given up by those whose opinions are entitled to weight. It is true that years ago such specimens were spoken of by Dalton in Holland; and a number of others have alluded to the idea that two such individuals might in embryonic life become united simply by adhesion, the result of their being located together in the embryo. In truth, it appears to me that at that period such a thing might be possible; but, of course, the union would be a superficial one, not involving the deep organs.

We know that the first epidermis is formed about the end of the fifth week of embryonic life, and that after a time it is thrown off, so that the embryo of about seven or eight weeks is more loosely covered with the real epidermis than in the earlier period. The epidermis is thrown off a number of times until about the fourth month of utero-gestation, when it is finally perfected and remains intact. Now it is suggested that the separation of the individuals is thrown off the connection takes place between the two individuals, just as the connection takes place between the prepuce and glans, which we so often find adherent in the fœtus and in a number of newborn children.

There are evidences, which we cannot forget, that such connections have taken place before the final epidermis is formed, and about the time one of the earlier coverings is being thrown off, at a period when the internal organs, frequently implicated in such monstrosities, are already formed. There are few double monstrosities so well developed as this one. I think the records of about four hundred monsters have now been collected in the books and journals; but very few are of such a complete nature as this. Every one has heard of the Hungarian Twins, who lived to the age of twenty-one years, and then died in Kentucky. Another pair of female twins, that traveled in Germany about two years ago, were described at the time, in the *Berliner Wochenschrift*. They were of a similar nature. There are two cases on record in which a division has been successfully attempted, but in those cases the connections were not so well developed as in the Siamese Twins. The connection was in the same neighborhood, but was only superficial—of skin and subcutaneous tissue. One of the cases is recorded by Dr. Braun (*Virchow's Archiv.*) Fortunately, or unfortunately, I do not know which, they were his own children. They were of the female sex. He separated them immediately after birth. One lived three and a half days; and when the case was described in 1866, the other was five years old. In that instance the connection—three and a half inches long—extended from the ensiform process to the umbilicus. The other case is described as early as 1689, by the old German author Kernoch.

As far as the origin of twin monsters is concerned, I am certainly of those who are not of the opinion that two individuals could get into such an intimate connection by growing together. Certainly the connection is an original one. I believe that the general opinion is now that one Graafian vesicle may have two ova, or one ovum have two nuclei; and these finally may, like the two vitelli of an egg, be closed together, surrounded by the same material, forming a single complete ovum; and thus it may be that the two are included in the same ovum. I think that this will explain also why the sex is always the same—why they are always both male or both female. They are male in twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the cases.

### CHANG AND ENG.

*From the Philadelphia Medical Times.*

In the present article it is not purposed to give an elaborate history of these famous twins, but only to put on record certain well-ascertained facts of physiological interest in regard to their life, to give all that can be ascertained as to the circumstances of their death, and to offer a brief history of the manner in which their bodies were brought to Philadelphia.

Chang and Eng Bunker were born in Siam, in the year 1811, but lived for many years in North Carolina, where they were married, and raised large families of children, Chang being the father of nine, Eng of ten. Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, to whom we are indebted for the information given in this article as to their habits of life and the circumstances of their death, states that he has known them as residents in the neighborhood of Mount Airy, N. C., for some twenty years, during which time he has acted as their family physician. Chang, who is said to have derived his name from the fact that he was for ever "at the left" of the pair, and was much smaller and more feeble than his brother Eng, whose name signifies "right." Their habits were very active. During the latter part of their life they and their families lived in two houses, about a mile and a half apart, and it was an inflexible rule that they should pass three days alternately at each house. So determinedly was this alternation maintained that sickness and death in one family had no effect upon the movements of the father, and a dying or dead child was on one occasion left in obedience to it; indeed, Dr. Hollingsworth says, with positivity of the opinion that the death of the twins themselves was the result of this rule, or, at least was materially hastened thereby. This will be made apparent hereafter.

The evidences during life that the twins were physiologically distinct entities were very numerous and apparent. They were different in form, tastes, and disposition; all their physical functions were performed separately and unconnectedly. What Chang liked to eat, Eng detested. Eng was very good-natured, Chang cross and irritable. The sickness of one had no effect upon the other, so that while one would be suffering from fever the pulse of the other would beat at its natural rate. The twins not rarely suffered from bilious attacks, but one never suffered at the same time as the other; a circumstance which seems somewhat singular in view of the close connection which the post mortem has shown to exist between the livers of the pair. Chang drank pretty heavily—at times getting drunk, but Eng never felt any influence from the debauch of his brother—a seemingly conclusive proof that there was no free interchange in their circulations.

The twins often quarreled; and, of course, under the circumstances their quarrels were bitter. They sometimes came to blows, and on one occasion came under the jurisdiction of the courts. After one of these difficulties Chang and Eng applied to Dr. Hollingsworth to separate them, stating that they could not live longer together. Eng affirmed that Chang was so bad that he could live no longer with him; that he was continually getting him into trouble, and that he must be separated. Chang, on the contrary, declared that Eng was so bad that he could not live with him, and that he must be separated. Dr. Hollingsworth refused to perform the operation, stating that he would not be responsible for the consequences, and that they must live together as they had done for years. Chang then declared that he would live with Eng no longer, and that he would not live more than a week after the separation. Eng, on the contrary, declared that he would live as long as he could get whiskey enough to keep him drunk, and that he would not live more than a week after the separation